NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

No. DCXIII.

APRIL 19, 1907.

CHAPTERS FROM MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—XVI.*

BY MARK TWAIN.

PREFATORY NOTE.—Mr. Clemens began to write his autobiography many years ago, and he continues to add to it day by day. It was his original intention to permit no publication of his memoirs until after his death; but, after leaving "Pier No. 70," he concluded that a considerable portion might now suitably be given to the public. It is that portion, garnered from the quarter-million of words already written, which will appear in this REVIEW during the coming year. No part of the autobiography will be published in book form during the lifetime of the author.—EDITOR N. A. R.

[*Dictated January 12th, 1905.*] . . . But I am used to having my statements discounted. My mother began it before I was seven years old. Yet all through my life my facts have had a substratum of truth, and therefore they were not without preciousness. Any person who is familiar with me knows how to strike my average, and therefore knows how to get at the jewel of any fact of mine and dig it out of its blue-clay matrix. My mother knew that art. When I was seven or eight, or ten, or twelve years old—along there—a neighbor said to her,

"Do you ever believe anything that that boy says?"

My mother said,

*Copyright, 1906, by HARPER & BROTHERS. All Rights Reserved.

Copyright, 1907, by THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW PUBLISHING COMPANY All Rights Reserved

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"He is the well-spring of truth, but you can't bring up the whole well with one bucket"—and she added, "I know his average, therefore he never deceives me. I discount him thirty per cent. for embroidery, and what is left is perfect and priceless truth, without a flaw in it anywhere."

Now to make a jump of forty years, without breaking the connection: that word "embroidery" was used again in my presence and concerning me, when I was fifty years old, one night at Rev. Frank Goodwin's house in Hartford, at a meeting of the Monday Evening Club. The Monday Evening Club still exists. It was founded about forty-five years ago by that theological giant, Rev. Dr. Bushnell, and some comrades of his, men of large intellectual calibre and more or less distinction, local or national. I was admitted to membership in it in the fall of 1871 and was an active member thenceforth until I left Hartford in the summer of 1891. The membership was restricted, in those days, to eighteen—possibly twenty. The meetings began about the 1st of October and were held in the private houses of the members every fortnight thereafter throughout the cold months until the 1st of May. Usually there were a dozen members present—sometimes as many as fifteen. There was an essay and a discussion. The essayists followed each other in alphabetical order through the season. The essayist could choose his own subject and talk twenty minutes on it, from MS. or orally, according to his preference. Then the discussion followed, and each member present was allowed ten minutes in which to express his views. The wives of these people were always present. It was their privilege. It was also their privilege to keep still; they were not allowed to throw any light upon the discussion. After the discussion there was a supper, and talk, and cigars. This supper began at ten o'clock promptly, and the company broke up and went away at midnight. At least they did except upon one occasion. In my recent Birthday speech I remarked upon the fact that I have always bought cheap cigars, and that is true. I have never bought costly ones.

Well, that night at the Club meeting—as I was saying—George, our colored butler, came to me when the supper was nearly over, and I noticed that he was pale. Normally his complexion was a clear black, and very handsome, but now it had modified to old amber. He said:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Mr. Clemens, what are we going to do? There is not a cigar in the house but those old Wheeling long nines. Can't nobody smoke them but you. They kill at thirty yards. It is too late to telephone—we couldn't get any cigars out from town—what can we do? Ain't it best to say nothing, and let on that we didn't think?"

"No," I said, "that would not be honest. Fetch out the long nines"—which he did.

I had just come across those "long nines" a few days or a week before. I hadn't seen a long nine for years. When I was a cub pilot on the Mississippi in the late '50's, I had had a great affection for them, because they were not only—to my mind—perfect, but you could get a basketful of them for a cent—or a dime, they didn't use cents out there in those days. So when I saw them advertised in Hartford I sent for a thousand at once. They came out to me in badly battered and disreputable-looking old square pasteboard boxes, two hundred in a box. George brought a box, which was caved in on all sides, looking the worst it could, and began to pass them around. The conversation had been brilliantly animated up to that moment—but now a frost fell upon the company. That is to say, not all of a sudden, but the frost fell upon each man as he took up a cigar and held it poised in the air—and there, in the middle, his sentence broke off. That kind of thing went on all around the table, until when George had completed his crime the whole place was full of a thick solemnity and silence.

Those men began to light the cigars. Rev. Dr. Parker was the first man to light. He took three or four heroic whiffs—then gave it up. He got up with the remark that he had to go to the bedside of a sick parishioner. He started out. Rev. Dr. Burton was the next man. He took only one whiff, and followed Parker. He furnished a pretext, and you could see by the sound of his voice that he didn't think much of the pretext, and was vexed with Parker for getting in ahead with a fictitious ailing client. Rev. Mr. Twichell followed, and said he had to go now because he must take the midnight train for Boston. Boston was the first place that occurred to him, I suppose.

It was only a quarter to eleven when they began to distribute pretexts. At ten minutes to eleven all those people were out of the house. When nobody was left but George and me I was

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cheerful—I had no compunctions of conscience, no griefs of any kind. But George was beyond speech, because he held the honor and credit of the family above his own, and he was ashamed that this smirch had been put upon it. I told him to go to bed and try to sleep it off. I went to bed myself. At breakfast in the morning when George was passing a cup of coffee, I saw it tremble in his hand. I knew by that sign that there was something on his mind. He brought the cup to me and asked impressively,

"Mr. Clemens, how far is it from the front door to the upper gate?"

I said, "It is a hundred and twenty-five steps."

He said, "Mr. Clemens, you can start at the front door and you can go plumb to the upper gate and tread on one of them cigars every time."

It wasn't true in detail, but in essentials it was.

The subject under discussion on the night in question was Dreams. The talk passed from mouth to mouth in the usual serene way.

I do not now remember what form my views concerning dreams took at the time. I don't remember now what my notion about dreams was then, but I do remember telling a dream by way of illustrating some detail of my speech, and I also remember that when I had finished it Rev. Dr. Burton made that doubting remark which contained that word I have already spoken of as having been uttered by my mother, in some such connection, forty or fifty years before. I was probably engaged in trying to make those people believe that now and then, by some accident, or otherwise, a dream which was prophetic turned up in the dreamer's mind. The date of my memorable dream was about the beginning of May, 1858. It was a remarkable dream, and I had been telling it several times every year for more than fifteen years—and now I was telling it again, here in the club.

In 1858 I was a steersman on board the swift and popular New Orleans and St. Louis packet, "Pennsylvania," Captain Kleinfelter. I had been lent to Mr. Brown, one of the pilots of the "Pennsylvania," by my owner, Mr. Horace E. Bixby, and I had been steering for Brown about eighteen months, I think. Then in the early days of May, 1858, came a tragic trip—the last trip of that fleet and famous steamboat. I have told all about it in one of my books called "Old Times on the Mississippi."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

But it is not likely that I told the dream in that book. It is impossible that I can ever have published it, I think, because I never wanted my mother to know about the dream, and she lived several years after I published that volume.

I had found a place on the "Pennsylvania" for my brother Henry, who was two years my junior. It was not a place of profit, it was only a place of promise. He was "mud" clerk. Mud clerks received no salary, but they were in the line of promotion. They could become, presently, third clerk and second clerk, then chief clerk—that is to say, purser. The dream begins when Henry had been mud clerk about three months. We were lying in port at St. Louis. Pilots and steersmen had nothing to do during the three days that the boat lay in port in St. Louis and New Orleans, but the mud clerk had to begin his labors at dawn and continue them into the night, by the light of pine-knot torches. Henry and I, moneyless and unsalaried, had billeted ourselves upon our brother-in-law, Mr. Moffet, as night lodgers while in port. We took our meals on board the boat. No, I mean *I* lodged at the house, not Henry. He spent the *evenings* at the house, from nine until eleven, then went to the boat to be ready for his early duties. On the night of the dream he started away at eleven, shaking hands with the family, and said good-by according to custom. I may mention that hand-shaking as a good-by was not merely the custom of that family, but the custom of the region—the custom of Missouri, I may say. In all my life, up to that time, I had never seen one member of the Clemens family kiss another one—except once. When my father lay dying in our home in Hannibal—the 24th of March, 1847—he put his arm around my sister's neck and drew her down and kissed her, saying "Let me die." I remember that, and I remember the death rattle which swiftly followed those words, which were his last. These good-bys of Henry's were always executed in the family sitting-room on the second floor, and Henry went from that room and down-stairs without further ceremony. But this time my mother went with him to the head of the stairs and said good-by *again*. As I remember it she was moved to this by something in Henry's manner, and she remained at the head of the stairs while he descended. When he reached the door he hesitated, and climbed the stairs and shook hands good-by once more.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In the morning, when I awoke I had been dreaming, and the dream was so vivid, so like reality, that it deceived me, and I thought it *was* real. In the dream I had seen Henry a corpse. He lay in a metallic burial-case. He was dressed in a suit of my clothing, and on his breast lay a great bouquet of flowers, mainly white roses, with a red rose in the centre. The casket stood upon a couple of chairs. I dressed, and moved toward that door, thinking I would go in there and look at it, but I changed my mind. I thought I could not yet bear to meet my mother. I thought I would wait awhile and make some preparation for that ordeal. The house was in Locust Street, a little above 13th, and I walked to 14th, and to the middle of the block beyond, before it suddenly flashed upon me that there was nothing real about this—it was only a dream. I can still feel something of the grateful upheaval of joy of that moment, and I can also still feel the remnant of doubt, the suspicion that maybe it *was* real, after all. I returned to the house almost on a run, flew up the stairs two or three steps at a jump, and rushed into that sitting-room—and was made glad again, for there was no casket there.

We made the usual eventless trip to New Orleans—no, it was not eventless, for it was on the way down that I had the fight with Mr. Brown* which resulted in his requiring that I be left ashore at New Orleans. In New Orleans I always had a job. It was my privilege to watch the freight-piles from seven in the evening until seven in the morning, and get three dollars for it. It was a three-night job and occurred every thirty-five days. Henry always joined my watch about nine in the evening, when his own duties were ended, and we often walked my rounds and chatted together until midnight. This time we were to part, and so the night before the boat sailed I gave Henry some advice. I said, "In case of disaster to the boat, don't lose your head—leave that unwisdom to the passengers—they are competent—they'll attend to it. But you rush for the hurricane-deck, and astern to one of the life-boats lashed aft the wheel-house, and obey the mate's orders—thus you will be useful. When the boat is launched, give such help as you can in getting the women and children into it, and be sure you don't try to get into it yourself. It is summer weather, the river is only a mile wide, as a rule, and

* See "Old Times on the Mississippi."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

you can swim that without any trouble." Two or three days afterward the boat's boilers exploded at Ship Island, below Memphis, early one morning—and what happened afterward I have already told in "Old Times on the Mississippi." As related there, I followed the "Pennsylvania" about a day later, on another boat, and we began to get news of the disaster at every port we touched at, and so by the time we reached Memphis we knew all about it.

I found Henry stretched upon a mattress on the floor of a great building, along with thirty or forty other scalded and wounded persons, and was promptly informed, by some indiscreet person, that he had inhaled steam; that his body was badly scalded, and that he would live but a little while; also, I was told that the physicians and nurses were giving their whole attention to persons who had a chance of being saved. They were short-handed in the matter of physicians and nurses; and Henry and such others as were considered to be fatally hurt were receiving only such attention as could be spared, from time to time, from the more urgent cases. But Dr. Peyton, a fine and large-hearted old physician of great reputation in the community, gave me his sympathy and took vigorous hold of the case, and in about a week he had brought Henry around. Dr. Peyton never committed himself with prognostications which might not materialize, but at eleven o'clock one night he told me that Henry was out of danger, and would get well. Then he said, "At midnight these poor fellows lying here and there all over this place will begin to mourn and mutter and lament and make outcries, and if this commotion should disturb Henry it will be bad for him; therefore ask the physician on watch to give him an eighth of a grain of morphine, but this is not to be done unless Henry shall show signs that he is being disturbed."

Oh well, never mind the rest of it. The physicians on watch were young fellows hardly out of the medical college, and they made a mistake—they had no way of measuring the eighth of a grain of morphine, so they guessed at it and gave him a vast quantity heaped on the end of a knife-blade, and the fatal effects were soon apparent. I think he died about dawn, I don't remember as to that. He was carried to the dead-room and I went away for a while to a citizen's house and slept off some of my accumulated fatigue—and meantime something was happening. The coffins provided for the dead were of unpainted white

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pine, but in this instance some of the ladies of Memphis had made up a fund of sixty dollars and bought a metallic case, and when I came back and entered the dead-room Henry lay in that open case, and he was dressed in a suit of my clothing. He had borrowed it without my knowledge during our last sojourn in St. Louis; and I recognized instantly that my dream of several weeks before was here exactly reproduced, so far as these details went—and I think I missed one detail; but that one was immediately supplied, for just then an elderly lady entered the place with a large bouquet consisting mainly of white roses, and in the centre of it was a red rose, and she laid it on his breast.

I told the dream there in the Club that night just as I have told it here.

Rev. Dr. Burton swung his leonine head around, focussed me with his eye, and said:

"When was it that this happened?"

"In June, '58."

"It is a good many years ago. Have you told it several times since?"

"Yes, I have, a good many times."

"How many?"

"Why, I don't know how many."

"Well, strike an average. How many times a year do you think you have told it?"

"Well, I have told it as many as six times a year, possibly oftener."

"Very well, then you've told it, we'll say, seventy or eighty times since it happened?"

"Yes," I said, "that's a conservative estimate."

"Now then, Mark, a very extraordinary thing happened to me a great many years ago, and I used to tell it a number of times—a good many times—every year, for it was so wonderful that it always astonished the hearer, and that astonishment gave me a distinct pleasure every time. I never suspected that that tale was acquiring any auxiliary advantages through repetition until one day after I had been telling it ten or fifteen years it struck me that either I was getting old, and slow in delivery, or that the tale was longer than it was when it was born. Mark, I diligently and prayerfully examined that tale with this result: that I found that its proportions were now, as nearly as I

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

could make out, one part fact, straight fact, fact pure and undiluted, golden fact, and twenty-four parts embroidery. I never told that tale afterwards—I was never able to tell it again, for I had lost confidence in it, and so the pleasure of telling it was gone, and gone permanently. How much of this tale of yours is embroidery?"

"Well," I said, "I don't know. I don't think any of it is embroidery. I think it is all just as I have stated it, detail by detail."

"Very well," he said, "then it is all right, but I wouldn't tell it any more; because if you keep on, it will begin to collect embroidery sure. The safest thing is to stop now."

That was a great many years ago. And to-day is the first time that I have told that dream since Dr. Burton scared me into fatal doubts about it. No, I don't believe I can say that. I don't believe that I ever really had any doubts whatever concerning the salient points of the dream, for those points are of such a nature that they are *pictures,* and pictures can be remembered, when they are vivid, much better than one can remember remarks and unconcreted facts. Although it has been so many years since I have told that dream, I can see those pictures now just as clearly defined as if they were before me in this room. I have not told the entire dream. There was a good deal more of it. I mean I have not told all that happened in the dream's fulfilment. After the incident in the death-room I may mention one detail, and that is this. When I arrived in St. Louis with the casket it was about eight o'clock in the morning, and I ran to my brother-in-law's place of business, hoping to find him there, but I missed him, for while I was on the way to his office he was on his way from the house to the boat. When I got back to the boat the casket was gone. He had conveyed it out to his house. I hastened thither, and when I arrived the men were just removing the casket from the vehicle to carry it up-stairs. I stopped that procedure, for I did not want my mother to see the dead face, because one side of it was drawn and distorted by the effects of the opium. When I went up-stairs, there stood the two chairs—placed to receive the coffin—just as I had seen them in my dream; and if I had arrived two or three minutes later, the casket would have been resting upon them, precisely as in my dream of several weeks before.

MARK TWAIN.

(To be Continued.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF SOCIALISM.—I.

BY W. H. MALLOCK.

THE word "socialism" is used in so many senses, and associated with their own attitudes by so grotesque a variety of people, that, if it means anything which is capable of being discussed at all, we must consider what it is as a something which is worth discussing, and what we are really talking about when we talk about its rise and spread.

Now, the first fact as to which we should make ourselves clear is this—that, when we talk about the rise and spread of socialism, we are not talking about its rise and spread in the sense in which socialists and others are accustomed to talk about the rise and spread of capitalism. When socialistic historians insist, as they very rightly do, that capitalism, in its existing form, made its first great growth about the middle of the eighteenth century and has subsequently spread itself throughout all civilized countries, they mean that it rose and has spread as an actual method of production, the success of which is due to its efficiency in the actual augmentation of wealth. But to talk about the rise and spread of socialism in this sense would be meaningless; for, with the exception of scattered and unsuccessful experiments, socialism, in the sense of an actual method of production, does not exist to-day, and has never existed hitherto, in any age or country whatsoever. Socialism stands, therefore, and can stand only, not for any productive system of a novel kind, which is in actual operation anywhere and is spreading because it is workable, but merely for a theory, a belief, or often for no more than a feeling, that such a productive system will be found workable some day. We have, therefore, to examine it as a theory, and as a theory only.

But even when we have settled thus much, other difficulties

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

remain. People who call themselves socialists are divided into two classes: those with whom the theory in question is little more than a sentiment—such as clergymen and professional dilettanti, who are wholly out of touch with the realities of the productive process; and those who attempt, at all events, to grapple with this process in detail, and who specify in what respects, by what means, and with what results as to distribution, the existing productive process is susceptible of specific alteration.

With the former class—the clerical and professorial socialists—who know as little of the productive process as they know of the argot of Peking, it would be as useless as it would be impossible to argue, for this if for no other reason, that, if ever we question them closely as to what they really mean, some will say one thing, and some will say quite another: and nobody will say anything of a practical kind at all. Socialism means merely, in their case, a philanthropic or a petulant sense that many abuses exist under present conditions, and that they are anxious that these should be remedied at the expense of anybody but themselves.

But, when we come to the other class, who alone deserve the name of socialists—to the men who base the changes which they profess themselves anxious to realize on some definite criticism of conditions which now exist and some definite specification of the manner in which they propose to change them, we enter a different atmosphere. Here we meet with definite propositions and proposals, which at all events court, even if they will not stand, examination, and which are consequently susceptible of discussion. It is with this class of socialists alone that I here propose to deal; and it is with this class of socialists alone that any serious dealing is possible. But here again we find that we must draw distinctions: for these socialists themselves are subdivided into two further classes, according to the amount of education, of intellect and intellectual honesty, which they bring to bear on the various problems in question: and we find that, in proportion as contemporary socialism becomes intellectualized, unanimity amongst socialists ceases, and differences begin to multiply. But, in spite of the difficulties which thus seem to present themselves when we are seeking for some definite starting-point at which to begin our examination, there is one fact of primary importance which will at once make our way clear.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Unless socialism represents some way of thinking or feeling which may tend to produce attempts at experimenting with socialism in practical life, practical men might dismiss it, as though it were a form of bad poetry. But in so far as it stands for something which is of real and practical moment—and nobody can doubt that it does this—it stands for a way of thinking so popularized amongst large multitudes that the votes of these multitudes might, on some occasion or other, be numerous enough to lead to experiments of the revolutionary kind just indicated. For practical purposes, therefore, the first question which we must ask is, not what socialists of a more or less educated kind are beginning to say amongst themselves or to more or less educated audiences, but what the preachers of socialism are saying to the great masses of the population—the arguments which they use, and the hopes which they hold out, in order to gain the adherence of the passing workman in the street.

As soon as we begin to consider the matter thus, what at first was vague becomes quite sufficiently precise: and we have the facts of history to guide us besides those of the moment.

Socialism being, as no socialist will deny, a gospel which is first and foremost preached to the working classes, it aims at attracting these classes by promising to the laborers generally, without any additional effort on their own part being entailed on them, an enormous increment of wealth which ought to have been theirs always, but of which other men, by a vicious system, have hitherto been enabled to defraud them. This kind of teaching became increasingly frequent during the sixty or seventy years which followed the French Revolution. During that period, however, as socialists themselves admit, it failed to attract any great body of adherents, because, as they put it, socialism was still in its Utopian stage. It was wanting in scientific authority: and even the least educated were, by that time, learning to distrust promises which, however attractive, had no science behind them. But at last a thinker arose by whom the missing element was supplied. The thinker in question was Marx, who, about forty years ago, launched on the world his celebrated treatise on Capital, which his disciples have unanimously acclaimed as the Bible of scientific socialism. The moral of this treatise is summed up in the formula that manual labor alone is the producer of all wealth, and that all wealth ought therefore to go to the laborer

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

—a formula which was familiar enough as a mere rhetorical commonplace, but which the ingenuity of Marx managed, for the first time, to put forward as the outcome of an elaborate system of economics. Then, for the first time, masses who were previously sceptical began to feel that knowledge was on their side. The prospect of securing for themselves all the wealth of the world lost its Utopian, and assumed a practical, aspect. If labor alone really created this wealth, and if all classes other than the laborers were merely accidental appropriators, the obvious inference was that the laborers, by force or law, would be able to secure for themselves what they alone produced, and their desire for the prize was inflamed by a sense that it was justly theirs.

The Marxian theory of wealth-production, whatever may be its truth or falsehood, illustrates by its success as an instrument of popular agitation the fact that desire only becomes practically operative when accompanied by a defensible belief that its object is capable of attainment. But it illustrates more than this. It illustrates also a fundamental economic truth, and it recognizes, because it appeals to, a general moral sentiment. The economic truth is this—that the possibility of redistributing wealth depends on the causes by which wealth is produced. Marx tells the laborers that they will be able to seize on the whole of it, because they comprise in themselves all the causes that produce it. The moral sentiment which he appeals to, as one of self-evident justice, is the sentiment that every man has a right to the whole of his individual products.

How powerfully this union of a moral with an economic doctrine is calculated to affect those who can be induced to accept the latter, is so obvious to the meanest intelligence that there is no need to insist on it. The Marxian doctrine as to labor is so simple that all can apprehend it. The doctrine that each man has a right to the whole of his own products finds an echo in every breast. Hence, since the days when Marx became first accepted as an oracle up to the present moment, in so far as socialism is a creed which is preached to the miscellaneous masses, the teaching of Marx has been, and still continues to be, the fulcrum of the socialistic lever. Accordingly, if we wish to comprehend what socialism really means, it is with the doctrine of Marx as to labor that our examination of the question must begin.

Here, however, let me recur to a point which I have already

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

touched upon. When I made this statement, in various parts of America, with regard to the necessity for beginning our examination with this doctrine of Marx, I was met by a chorus of objections from the more educated socialists in the country, to the effect that socialistic thought has, since the days of Marx, made such a variety of advances that the original Marxian theory is by this time wholly obsolete. No thoughtful, no intellectual, socialist of to-day—this is what I have been told constantly—is foolish enough to think that, in the production of modern wealth, the sole essential factor is labor as Marx conceived of it; and that I am, in examining this doctrine, merely dealing with a dead horse. Why criticise a gospel which is preached by nobody?

Now, this objection, as we shall have occasion to see presently, is no doubt true with regard to the contemporary theories which the more educated socialists advance when addressing themselves to the more educated public; but, if we consider socialism as a doctrine which is addressed to the multitude, we shall find that this doctrine, which such thinkers affect to repudiate, is still the doctrine which is preached—and preached often by these men themselves—as a means of securing the adherence of the ordinary working-man. In France to-day, for instance, the active propagandists of socialism, amongst whom M. Jaurès is a leader, make use of a Primer which embodies the teaching of Marx in all its old integrity. In Great Britain the Social Democratic Federation printed these words as a motto at the head of its inaugural manifesto—"All wealth is due to labor, therefore to the laborer all wealth is due." This was followed by a calculation of the amount of income which would go to each laborer, if the whole wealth of Great Britain were divided equally amongst the laborers, and a second calculation with regard to the average wage which, under the existing system, each laborer actually received; and the laborers were told that, if they would only organize themselves as voters they would be able to secure the whole difference between the larger sum and the less. And precisely the same thing is taking place in America now. One of the most prominent publishers of socialistic literature in New York sent me, only last February, a collection of the printed addresses which he was distributing broadcast amongst the laborers of the United States, the first of these addresses—prominently advertised as the first, and as dealing with first principles—bore the title of "Why the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Working-man should be a Socialist." And the opening words of this address were as follows: "You know, or you ought to know, that you alone produce all the good things of life; and you know, or you ought to know, that by so simple a process as casting your ballot intelligently" you will be able to get—what? A little later on, the writer becomes specific. In language almost identical with that of the English manifesto just mentioned, he gives the workman two estimates—one of what he would get if everything were divided equally, the other of the average wage of the laborer as it is to-day, and tells him that the entire difference between these two sums is what he will be able to get by the mere process of voting. It is this kind of public teaching which must first claim our attention, and not what the more educated socialists say half in private to the educated—though this, when the time comes, must engage our attention also, and will then be found to possess a significance of the most important kind.

Moreover, it will be well to observe that it is not professed socialists alone who commit themselves to the doctrine that labor produces everything. Many other thinkers, with a certain emotional temperament, whenever they set themselves to preach a social sermon, go, as though impelled by some instinct, to the Marxian doctrine for a text. Thus Ruskin, though no socialist, was never weary of asserting that no wealth could be produced by anything excepting labor; and Count Tolstoy begins one of the latest of his missionary works with stating that, in the world, there are so many million laborers, and he then proceeds to say, as though he were stating an axiom, that "all the wealth of the world—all that wherewith men live and are rich—is produced by the labor of these laboring men"; and, in order that there may be no doubt as to who is and who is not a laborer, he tells us that there is one sure test—namely, to look at the man's palms, and see whether toil has hardened them.

It is, therefore, not superfluous, it is a matter of the first necessity, to begin our examination of socialism with this doctrine as to manual labor, and to inquire how far, as a scientific statement of what is, it really coincides with facts, or is a mere childish perversion of facts; for not only will such an inquiry lead us to identify what is false, but it will afford us the most convenient means by which we may elucidate what is true.

Let us, then, consider the theory of Marx in detail. Marx

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

claimed, and he claimed with perfect justice, that his doctrine as to labor is merely the logical development of a doctrine laid down by the orthodox or capitalistic economists—notably by Ricardo: according to which the price, or the exchange value of commodities, is determined by the amount of labor, measured in terms of time, which is, under existing circumstances, generally necessary for their production; and this doctrine, now discarded by the more thoughtful socialists themselves, Marx converted, with great dialectical skill, into the doctrine that manual labor is the sole producer of wealth, and that any one kind of labor, which the circumstances of the time required, was, hour for hour, as productive as any other.

To this rule, according to Marx, there was, indeed, one seeming exception; but it was a seeming exception only. This was supplied by cases of exceptional manual skill. In speaking of labor as the sole producer of wealth, Marx naturally admitted that there was a human mind behind it. Otherwise, a man's body would be hardly more efficacious than a dog's. He accordingly admitted that some men, whose minds were unusually alert, were enabled, by prolonged self-training, to endow themselves with exceptional dexterity; and that, hour for hour, their labor when thus intensified produced exceptional values, and deserved exceptional remuneration. But, as Laurence Gronlund—a disciple of Marx—well urges, this doctrine as to skill is merely an incidental development of the doctrine that, hour for hour, the labor of all is equal. Skill, he says, when acquired, is more productive than common labor, merely because it has hours of preparatory labor behind it. Thus, if a man for two years exerts a given degree of skill, and he has had, in order to acquire it, to undergo two years of preparation, every hour of his skilled work will represent, not one hour, but two; and alike in its productivity, will hour for hour be doubled; but, if we take a man's life as a whole, the original formula of Marx will still remain unmodified, and all labor, hour for hour, will still be economically equal.

Such, then, being the doctrine of Marx as to labor, the question arises of how, under existing conditions, the laborers, since they produce all wealth, fail to secure more than a portion of it; and Marx answers this question by an analysis of modern capitalism. In order that labor may operate to any advantage, it must gradually supply itself with implements. In order to weave

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cloth, it must provide itself with some sort of loom. And what Marx means by "capital" is, fundamentally, the implements of production, without which, when their use has become general, the individual laborer is as helpless as if he were without hands. Such being the case, says Marx, the essence of modern capitalism —a system which had its roots in the dissolution of the feudal system, but only assumed great proportions about the middle of the eighteenth century, when the steam-engine and the huge factory began first to develop themselves—the essence of modern capitalism consists in the gradual appropriation, by a non-laboring class, of all the implements of production, without which the laborers could produce nothing. The old implements—such, for example, as the hand-loom—which the laborers once owned themselves, were supplanted and rendered useless by others, which other men, not laborers, monopolized. And if we ask, says Marx, how these implements came into existence, he tells us that they themselves are nothing but labor fossilized. Thus, according to him, labor is doubly robbed. It is divorced from its necessary implements, and from implements which itself has made; and of such a situation, he said, the crowning result was this: that, the capitalists owning all the implements, and the laborers owning nothing but their hands, the former were in a position to dictate terms to the latter, and compel them as the price of being allowed admission to their factories—or, in other words, of being allowed to work at all—to surrender to each factory-owner, whenever they went home at night, the whole of the wealth which they had produced by their day's labor, except such a fraction of it as was necessary to keep them alive. That is to say, capitalism represents, according to Marx, nothing but an abstraction, on the part of the capitalists, from the laborers, of the implements of production, such as modern machinery, which the laborers themselves have made; and the farther abstraction, which in this way is rendered possible, of the marketable and consumable goods which the machinery enables them to produce; whilst the establishment of socialism, and of the economic millennium resulting from it, means simply the reacquisition by the laborers —the sole producers—of their own tools from which they have been artificially divorced, and together with this the possession of the entire products.

And now let us inquire how far this doctrine is true—how far

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

it is a complete, or even an approximate, explanation, of the complicated process of wealth-production as it exists at the present day.

The doctrine that labor is the producer of all wealth is, at all events, so far true that no wealth could be produced without it; and in primitive societies it is virtually the sole productive agency. Even in these societies there are implements, such as the plough and the potter's wheel; but the construction of these is a very simple task, and capital as represented thus, we may truly say with Marx, is but ordinary labor fossilized. In such communities, however, where labor is the sole wealth-producer, the amount of wealth produced is proverbially small in the extreme. Compared with what is produced in the civilized societies of to-day, it is, man for man, as one is when compared (let us say) with ten. Indeed, to make this comparison we need not, as a matter of fact, go back to primitive times. Man for man, the wealth produced to-day in America or in England is probably ten times what it was a hundred and fifty years ago. What, then, is the cause of this difference between the two products? If we start with conceding that labor produced the *one,* what produces the *nine,* which added to the *one* make *ten?* According to the socialists, the explanation of this increment is found in the fact that knowledge has increased, that the implements of production have been improved, and that average labor has thus become indefinitely more productive. But to say this is only to beg the question. To what are this increase in knowledge and this improvement in machinery, in their turn, due themselves? Are they due to manual labor in any sense? This is a question which has suggested itself to many thinkers who start the doctrine that wealth is produced by labor alone; and to this question they have offered two classes of answer, which I will give as set forth by two distinguished thinkers.

Ruskin explains the advance of labor from its lowest to its highest efficiency by the gradual development of skill; and his definition of skill is admirable. All labor, even the lowest, he begins, requires a mind of some sort to direct the operations of the muscles. Now, amongst most men minds, like hands, conform to a normal standard; but, amongst a considerable minority, we find that the mental faculties rise above this standard to a great variety of degrees—which the manual faculties, considered

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by themselves, do not—and thus impart to the manual faculties an efficiency which is proportionately exceptional. Thus, mere quickness of mind, he says, or an unusual power of concentration, will enable one bricklayer to lay in a given time more bricks than another; and, similarly, mental qualities of a higher and rarer kind will enable the hands of a Michelangelo to paint his picture of the Last Judgment, whilst the hands of another man only whitewash a fence. Skill, in short, is some exceptional mental faculty as applied by its possessor to the labor of his own hands. Here, indeed, we have expressed, by a more delicate analyst, the conception of skill underlying the theory of Marx.

Now, in skill, as thus defined, we have doubtless a correct explanation of how labor in some cases produces products whose value is great, whilst in most it produces products whose value is relatively small. But these products whose value is due to exceptional skill, though they form some of the choicest portions of the wealth of the modern world, are not typical of it. The products which are due to exceptional skill or craftsmanship—such as an illuminated missal, or a vessel by Benvenuto Cellini—are always few in number, from the nature of the case they are costly, and they can be possessed by the few only. The distinctive feature of modern wealth-production, on the contrary, is the multiplication of goods relatively to the time spent in producing them, and the consequent cheapening of each article individually. Skill, therefore, affords us no explanation of how manual labor, as a whole, can ever become more productive in one period than it is in another.

The second answer to our question is that given by Adam Smith, who begins his great work, "The Wealth of Nations," with the assertion that the chief cause which enhances the productivity of the individual laborer is not the development amongst some of the faculties that are peculiar to the few, but a more effective development of powers that are common to all, by the fact that labor becomes more and more divided, so that any man, by devoting his life to the performance of one operation, acquires a manual dexterity otherwise beyond his reach. Here again we have a doctrine which may be affiliated to the theory of Marx. We have labor divided in its application, but not requiring different degrees of capacity. We have the average labor of the average man still.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

But this simple division of labor, though a true explanation of progress, so far as it goes, does at best but bring us to the beginning of the modern industrial system, which, when Adam Smith wrote, was hardly out of its cradle; and throws on its subsequent developments, and the enhanced production resulting from them, no light whatever. Even in Adam Smith's time, two factors were at work other than the division of labor; and these have ever since then been growing in importance and magnitude; and in these, we shall find, the secret of modern production resides. One of these is the development of modern machinery, which is totally inexplicable by any increase in the dexterity of the average workman. The other is a cause of which the machinery is really the consequence: and this is the increasing application of exceptional mental faculties—such as intellect, scientific knowledge, knowledge of men, imagination, energy and the faculties which we call executive—not to the manual labor of the men by whom these faculties are possessed, but to the direction and coordination of those countlessly varied operations into which the labor of other men, on an increasing scale, divides itself. Here we have the parent cause of the enhanced and increasing productivity of industry in the modern world. Let us begin with considering this.

The economic functions performed by one man's mental faculties, as directing the labor, not of his own hands, but of the hands of any number of others, may be most easily illustrated by the case of a printed book, regarded in the light of an article of economic wealth. Let us take two editions of ten thousand copies, one of a book so dull that nobody will buy or read it, the other of a book so brilliant that the edition is at once exhausted —both, however, being printed equally well, and having their type set up by the same compositors. The labor of the compositors is the same as to kind and quality, in the case of the book which is eagerly bought by every one, as it is in the case of the book which is bought (we will say) by only half a dozen people; but, if both books are priced at a dollar a copy, the ten thousand copies of the one will have an economic value of ten thousand dollars; the ten thousand copies of the other will have a value only of six, *plus* what the copies unsold may be worth as mere dirty paper. What makes the one pile of copies an aggregate of economic wealth, whilst the other is practically nothing but a heap

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of inconvenient refuse, is not the labor of the compositors, which is just as efficient and skilful in the one case as in the other. The differentiating factor is the directions under which the compositors work. But these directions do not come from the men by whose hands the metal types are arranged in a given order. They come from the author who conveys them by means of his manuscript. This manuscript, considered under its industrial aspect, is neither more nor less than a series of minute orders, every one of which modifies the movements of the compositors' hands, directing them now half an inch to the right, now an inch to the left, now, as the case may be, an eighth of an inch up or down: one mind thus imparting the quality of wealth or refuse to every one of the ten thousand copies in which the labor of the compositors results.

Similarly, when any great mass of modern machinery is constructed, which involves the cooperation of ten thousand manual laborers, the same situation repeats itself. The marvellous machines of to-day increase the production of wealth, not because their parts are fashioned with sufficient manual skill—for the highest skill may be employed in the construction of mechanisms that are futile; but because each part is fashioned in accordance with the orders of some master mind or minds, which orders direct and coordinate each minutest movement made by the hands and arms of every one of the manual laborers. An invention itself, so long as it is in the inventor's brain only, or even when merely embodied in some experimental model, is in an economic sense valueless. In the one case, it is a dream; in the other case, it is a toy. It becomes efficient only when the inventor himself or some coadjutor succeeds in translating it into a series of practical orders, which a hundred, a thousand, or ten thousand laborers will obey. Just as, according to Mill's true observation, all that labor can do is to move particles of matter, so does the efficiency of labor depend, in the modern world, on the orders issued to the laborers as to what particles are to be moved.

And with the direction of labor as to the goods which the machinery is used to produce—whether books, or neckties of such and such a price or color, or foods or drinks of such and such a price or flavor—the case is just the same. We have manual labor of a given amount and quality, which assists in producing what is wanted or is not wanted—what constitutes wealth or merely a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mound of refuse—according to the manner in which all this labor is directed by faculties essentially external to those of the laborers themselves. Nothing can illustrate this difference between labor and the direction of labor more brilliantly than Ruskin's definition, which I have quoted, of skill. The essence of skill, as he brings out with admirable clearness, is the mind of the laborer himself, which directs with exceptional efficiency the labor of his own hands; and it is, as Ruskin adds, essentially incommunicable. Its action ends with the task on which the man possessing it is engaged. Skill, in short, is the mind of one man affecting his own labor. The directive faculty is the mind of one man simultaneously affecting the labor of any number of others.

The great fact, then, which is forced on us by a consideration of the production of modern wealth is that the human effort involved in it is not of one kind, but of two kinds: that it does not consist only, as is said by Marx and his followers, and as was persistently said before them by the orthodox school of economists, of the faculties which are embodied in the manual task-work of individuals, and which are commonly called "labor"; but that it consists also of the faculties by which all this labor is directed, and on which, in the modern world, the efficiency of this labor depends; and it is impossible to reason intelligibly about the productive process at all so long as we persist in calling both of them by the same name. No doubt, as a matter of mere verbal propriety, and also for certain speculative purposes, the word "labor" may be used to indicate human effort of any kind, just as, for certain speculative purposes, the word "man" may be used to indicate the whole of the human species; but when, as in the present case, the problems with which we have to deal are not concerned with human effort as a whole, but are concerned with human effort of two contrasted kinds, and when these represent two contrasted classes of society, it is as impossible to deal with these two, if we call them by the same name, as it would be to discuss the problems of sex and matrimony if we called both men and women by the common name of "man." If the word "labor," then, is appropriated, as it is appropriated by the socialists, to designate the individual task-work of the ordinary workman or laborer, another name must be found for that effort, distinct in kind, which is the effort of the minds of the few directing the labor of the many.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For the directive faculty or faculties, it is difficult to find an entirely satisfactory name; but, in default of a better, I propose to use the term "Ability"; and this, when confined to its strictly technical meaning, possesses the signal advantage of having been adopted, during recent years, by the more thoughtful and clear-headed of the socialistic thinkers themselves, as representing certain mental forces which, though they have never adequately analyzed either their nature or their mode of operation, they are beginning to recognize as distinct from what they mean by "labor," and yet as being equally essential to the industrial process of to-day.

Thus, Mr. Sidney Webb, one of the leading socialists in England, has frankly declared that, even if socialism were successful in getting rid of the private ownership of capital, there would still remain to be dealt with a monopoly which lies behind this —namely, the "natural monopoly" of what he calls "business ability," or the exceptional industrial powers with which a minority of men are born; and socialists of the more thoughtful kind, from all parts of America, have written either to me, or about me, to the effect that they are not such fools as not to recognize, just as clearly as I do, that the direction of labor, or the faculty of directive ability is just as essential to production as the operations of labor itself. To these admissions we shall have occasion to return hereafter. Meanwhile, I will only observe this: that, if thoughtful socialists, all over the world, will only preach to the multitudes the truth which they recognize amongst themselves, and will frankly tell the laborers that manual labor alone is totally inadequate to produce the wealth which they are anxious to divide, the whole bottom of popular socialism will be instantly knocked out of it, and one most important step in the popularization of truth will have been gained.

In the following article, I shall turn to the more thoughtful socialists again; and, the functions of directive ability being assumed as recognized by both parties, I shall discuss the manner in which the directions of ability enforce themselves, and this will lead us to an inquiry into the primary functions of capital. We shall find them to be something of which, in the philosophy of Marx and his followers, there is no hint or recognition of any kind whatever.

W. H. MALLOCK.

(To be Continued.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FRAUDS IN THE MAIL.*

Fraud Orders and their Purposes.

BY HON. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

Legislation in the Congress of the United States, looking to the exclusion from the mails of all matter relating to lotteries or other schemes to defraud, began in 1868. The laws under which the Post-Office Department operates at present are the acts of 1890 and of 1895.

These statutes provide for the issuance by the Postmaster-General of what are commonly known as "fraud orders." The orders are special directions to postmasters, and have for their object the suppression of fraudulent schemes and lotteries so far as the enterprises are conducted by means of the United States mails. The effect of the fraud order is to prevent the further delivery of mail matter and the payment of money-orders to the person or concern against whom the order is directed, and to cause the return to the senders of all such mail matter and money-orders.

Few governmental functions exercised by the great Executive Departments at Washington operate so widely or generally to conserve the interests of all classes of citizens, or so directly and effectively to discourage dishonest practices.

Upon evidence of fraudulent design satisfactory to the Postmaster-General, the postmaster to whom the order is addressed

* This article was prepared by the Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury, some months ago, while he was Postmaster-General. It was withheld from publication at the time, because a measure was introduced in Congress tending to deprive the Department of the force of its authority in fraud orders, and Mr. Cortelyou did not desire to make public comment upon the subject while the legislation was pending. The matter was abandoned by the Congress only at the very last of the session, at which time Mr. Cortelyou left the Post-office Department to become Secretary of the Treasury.—Ed. N. A. R.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is directed to withhold from delivery all mail matter arriving at his post-office for the person or company named, and to return the same to the sender, the outside plainly marked "Fraudulent." For this evidence of the unlawful nature of any scheme whose practices are called to his attention, the Postmaster-General relies, first, upon the result of investigations made by the sworn inspectors of the Department. These officers are assigned to various sections of the country, and a part of their duty is to investigate all cases in their districts in which it is alleged that the mails are being used in violation of the law. They report the facts as they find them to the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department; and if these facts establish a *prima facie* case of fraud, the person or concern involved is at once notified of the pendency and of the nature of the charges brought, and is then afforded an opportunity to appear before the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department, either in person or in writing, or both, making such answers and statements as it may be desired to have the Department consider in disposing of the matter. After careful investigation and hearing of all sides, if the Assistant Attorney-General is of the opinion that a fraud order should be issued, he makes a full report of the case to the Postmaster-General, by whom the final review and action must be taken.

When the character of the scheme to defraud is such that its continued operation, during this examination and consideration of the charges, threatens to result in losses to the public, temporary orders are at once issued to the postmaster simply to withhold the mail, pending the inquiry. No publicity is given to this fact. If the charges are dismissed, the mail is at once released. It is only after the regular fraud order is issued that the accumulated mail is marked "Fraudulent" and returned to the senders.

It is sometimes found that legitimate business enterprises have been so advertised and conducted as to mislead the public, without any real intention to defraud. In response to complaints received, steps are immediately taken to inquire into the methods and operations thus called in question. When they develop the fact that the advertisements or misleading statements were not deliberately designed to defraud and that the business is not otherwise open to serious criticism, the opportunity is given to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

discontinue the objectionable features, and the business is allowed to proceed undisturbed.

Sometimes complaints are received by the Department against well-established and highly reputable mercantile houses engaged in transacting through the mails a business the integrity of which is wholly above question. Upon such complaints being investigated, it usually develops that misunderstandings occurred through delays in shipment, loss in transit or some other cause easily accounted for and explained, giving the Department an opportunity to act as peacemaker and adjust the difficulty.

The prime object of the present law is to secure summary action which shall put immediate stop to fraudulent schemes, for the protection of the public. Obviously, the value of the relief to be secured by the public through any law upon this subject depends largely upon the promptness with which the scheme to defraud may be denied the use of the mails to further its questionable purposes. If the action against it were to be materially delayed, or delayed for any appreciable time, the scheme could run its fraudulent course or transfer its affairs to other names and destinations before it could be obstructed by official interference.

For this very reason, the power conferred upon the Postmaster-General by the statutes of 1890 and 1895 has been criticised by some—chiefly by those who have been hampered in nefarious undertakings through the issuance of fraud orders. It is little wonder that to this class the authority of the Postmaster-General under the existing law seems autocratic and tyrannical.

These critics have succeeded in producing sufficient agitation to secure the presentation of a bill in Congress, the effect of which would be to deprive the existing law of its chief value. The point of the proposed legislation is that a fraud order shall not complete its effectiveness till the expiration of fifteen days after the object of the order has received notice of its issuance, during which time he is granted the right to file a bill in the United States Circuit Court—with the usual right of appeal from whatever its finding may be—transferring the disposition of his mail from the Post-Office to the Court, pending the final decision.

Possibly, some of the misleading arguments—by those who have already proved themselves experts in framing misleading advertisements — may have reached the public as well as the legislative ear, creating some uncertainty as to the intent and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

comparative benefit of the present statutes. If so, a single instance will suffice to indicate that the very feature which renders the present law objectionable to some is, in truth, the cause of its real value to the public—the authority it confers for summary and imperative deprivation of the use of the mails in carrying on fraudulent schemes, when the scheme itself is proven to be undoubtedly fraudulent, irrespective of the ability of the promoter to escape a criminal conviction.

A fraud order was issued in October, 1901, against an offender at Seabreeze, Florida. Subsequently, this person was indicted on the charge of using the United States mails in the conduct of a scheme to defraud. Upon a technicality, the indictment was quashed in March, 1902. In June of that year, and in February of 1903, other indictments were found; and upon a technicality these indictments were also quashed in June, 1903. Again this offender was indicted in February, 1904, and was tried and convicted. An appeal was taken, and a new trial was ordered. In February, 1906, the new trial was followed by conviction and sentence; but another appeal was taken which is still pending. By the prompt issuance of the fraud order, thousands of dollars were saved to the public. If it could not have been issued, the fraudulent enterprise would undoubtedly be still in operation, while the delay incident to a criminal prosecution for the same offence is indicated by the fact that, five years after the indictment, the case against the offender is still pending.

In administering the present law the Department has been so consistently reasonable that there is little apparent occasion for recourse to the courts. There is no opposition on the part of the Department to such an amendment as will give court review, if it does not deprive the Department of its present immediate effectiveness and therefore of its entire usefulness in this means of public protection. There can be no objection to every man having the right of appeal to the courts against any possible or apparent injustice; but to carry that right so far as to take away the force of the order, to vitiate its effectiveness, or remove the matter from the jurisdiction of the Department during court review, would obviously render the position of the Department unreasonably embarrassing; as by law it would be expected to protect the public while handicapped by an amendment rendering it powerless to do so.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The present statutes overcome conditions with which the ordinary machinery of the law is inadequate to deal. The convenient and almost necessary facility of communication afforded by the Post-Office Department and the freedom of communication from inspection obviously lay the service open to grave abuse. Without this authority which enables the Postmaster-General to act quickly and effectively when unlawful use of mails is established, the public would be constantly at the mercy of hordes of rascals who have become expert inventors and promoters of devices to defraud.

It is not the law, but the law's delay, which the operators of fraudulent methods would be glad to obtain. For it must be borne in mind that many, if not most, of the schemes to defraud are of the fly-by-night order; of the kind whose methods and base of operations are constantly changing; who shift from name to name and city to city, for the express purpose of avoiding too close scrutiny; who are often hard to locate for the deeds of the present and harder to convict for the deeds of the past.

In New York, recently, a dozen different names were successively used by one concern, a change being made immediately on the discovery that it was attracting attention—made for the express purpose of escaping the detrimental effect of a fraud order. This plan would obviously be much more successful if the restriction came from the slowly moving courts.

It is particularly true, too, that comparatively little direct evidence can be brought into court against the majority of these fraudulent operators. Their victims are people of small means, residing at remote distances, whose individual losses are too small to justify the expense incident to legal prosecution. The evidence of fraud gathered by the sworn inspectors and admitted by the person or concern in the preliminary hearing may be indisputable, and without question it may justify the Postmaster-General, under the statutes which give him his authority, in acting immediately and effectively to prevent further operations of the concern by forbidding the offender the use of the mails, while he could not, nevertheless, produce in court a sufficient amount of admissible evidence to insure the conviction of the operator of the scheme.

There are numerous instances illustrative of this constantly coming before the Department. Take, for example, the follow-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ing: The Reliable Blue Company, of New York, advertised to give away a "new automatic tension sewing-machine," all charges prepaid, "to all persons who would sell thirty packages of Washing Blue, at ten cents each, and remit the three dollars collected therefor. The offer contained the cut of a machine, and naturally led the reader to suppose it represented the one to be sent; while, as a matter of fact, the machine given was a toy, very small and of no practical value. Following is the reply of the company to a complaining patron. It illustrates the complication of difficulties above referred to:

"DEAR MADAM,—We have your letter and would advise you to keep cool and not make any rash statements before you are sure as to what you are saying.

"You seem to think we agreed to send you an up-to-date, high-grade sewing-machine with all the latest attachments. If you can show us in our advertisement where we made such agreement, we will send you such a sewing-machine.

"We will refer you to our advertisement, which evidently you did not read carefully, or you would not have cried out 'Fraud,' just as if we were some common, cheap concern that was trying to defraud people. We cannot understand how a lady, who seems to possess the intelligence that you do, could understand the advertisement in any other way than the way it was intended.

"You will notice the first word in the advertisement is 'Free!' That means that something is given away, and appears in the advertisement to attract the reader's attention. Then we say, 'An up-to-date, high-grade sewing-machine, with all the latest attachments, costs from $30 to $40.' You know very well that this is true in any store, no matter where you went to buy it. To show you the kind of a machine that would cost you the sum we have mentioned, we show a picture of such a machine. You see it thus far, do you not? But not a word yet have we said about giving away such a machine free. We next say, 'Don't throw your money away.' This is good advice, as you must admit. We then go on to say in the advertisement, 'But take advantage of our generous proposition,' and then you are ready to see what the proposition is. You will then find in the next words in the advertisement a distinct proposition and agreement as follows: 'If you wish to own a sewing-machine that will do excellent sewing, send us your name and address at once, and agree to sell only thirty packages of our Washing Blue at ten cents a package.' Then we say further, 'When sold send us the money, $3, and we will promptly forward to you our new Automatic Tension Sewing-machine.'

"Now that is the only agreement we made, and we carried it out to the letter. We hope you will sit down and write us a letter and apologize for insinuating that our object was fraud. You have hurt

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

our feelings very much. We did not ask you to pay us a cent out of your own pocket. We only asked you to sell our Blue, which you did, and we appreciate it. The money from the sale of the Blue was ours, and you could do nothing else but return it to us as you did. The work you did was worth a commission of twenty-five per cent., or seventy-five cents. We sent you a premium that would cost you in any store $1.50. Many ladies who don't care for it for themselves give it to their daughters, niece, or cousin or sister.

"You don't mean to sit down and tell us that you, with your good sense, would suppose that we, or any one else, could afford to give away a forty-dollar sewing-machine for the simple little work of selling $3 worth of goods for us, do you?

"Furthermore, we would like to tell you that we are a large and reliable concern, and that we would not think of inserting an advertisement in any paper without first obtaining the best legal opinion that money could buy in this State of New York. Our advertisement is perfectly honorable and plain to those who read it carefully. We would advise you not to answer any advertisement again until you are absolutely sure that you understand it. We are sorry you were disappointed, but you would not have been if you had read it carefully at first."

The difficulties are apparent which would lie in the way of securing a speedy conviction of the perpetrators of this fraud as individual criminals, but no one will question the justice of the summary and effective fraud order which put a stop to the scheme, and surely saved a great many more from being disappointed aspirants for a high-grade sewing-machine.

If the Postmaster-General were confined to such evidence as would be admissible in a court of law, and first forced to prove the promoter a criminal, it is easy to see how it would nullify the entire benefit derived by the public through his present authority to act upon satisfactory evidence of every kind, collected by inspectors and presented by the accused, tending to prove or disprove the complaints.

It recently occurred in New York that apparently several concerns were offering, to people in Canada and other remote places, building lots represented to be located in fashionable and desirable suburbs of the city. On investigation, they proved to be waste land on Long Island, practically without value for any purpose. No one seeing the lots and knowing the conditions could have been induced to purchase them, hence a resort to the mails for distant victims. The courts could hardly have taken cognizance of a fraud before it was consummated; but the operations

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

were brought to an immediate end by means of a fraud order. Criminal prosecution for fraud must of course follow the consummation of the fraud, while the fraud order puts a stop to the scheme the moment its unlawful methods are discovered.

To enable the accomplishment of this check upon fraud in its inception, is the express design of the present statutes. The fraud order is not intended to be punitive. It is purely protective —to prevent the use of the mails for purposes of fraud against the public. Following the intent of the law, the entire effort of the Department is the suppression of fraudulent enterprises depending on the mails.

Since the enactment of the present legislation, over 2,400 fraud orders have been issued by the Department, but in less than thirty cases has the propriety of the order been challenged, and in none has the Court held that it was erroneous or unwarranted. In only two of the settled cases were injunctions allowed. One of these was upon a technicality as to whether there was a definite finding of the Postmaster-General that the business was actually in violation of law; and the other was upon questions of constitutionality, which have since been fully settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. So that the action of the Post-Office Department in all of the thirty disputed cases may be said to have been upheld by the courts.

This record is of very great importance in considering the advisability of withdrawing the power. It endorses the conservative administration of the law by the Post-Office Department, extending over the jurisdiction of many Postmasters-General, of different political parties. It emphatically fails to indicate any abuse of the power rendering a change in legislation advisable or desirable at this time.

On the other hand, the Department is occasionally and severely censured for *not* excluding from postal privileges certain other enterprises and classes which are necessarily left undisturbed. There are many who misconstrue the functions and powers of the Department, and expect it to do more under the present law than is reasonable or possible.

The Postmaster-General must not and cannot substitute opinion for evidence. In no case is the branding of a business as fraudulent, with the resultant exclusion of its correspondence and literature from the mails, justifiable except upon

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

complete and satisfactory evidence of its unlawful intentions. Frequently, enterprises are brought to his attention of whose fraudulent operations the Postmaster-General entertains little or no moral doubt, but which are so shrewdly and ingeniously conducted that it is a most difficult matter to pronounce upon them. This is particularly true of mining enterprises which, from time to time, are exploited through the mails, and which eventually prove to be fraudulent. It is often manifestly impossible for the Post-Office Department to determine with sufficient certainty whether mines in Alaska, Mexico and South America are, in fact, what they are represented to be. However, even in this line, the Department can point to many schemes which have been suppressed through its energy—notably the White Swan Mines Company and the Ubero Plantation Company.

Naturally, the largest and most important branch of the warfare which is being waged by the Department against abuses of the mailing privilege is represented in the issuance of fraud orders against devices whereby the credulous are deceived by promises of sudden gain or some other great benefit. But there are other essential lines in which the Department has directed its efforts toward purifying the mails. In the suppression of lotteries it has been of inestimable value to the country, as well as in the suppression of obscene and indecent literature; and during the past year it has effectually barred from certain offending newspapers in a number of our large cities advertisements of criminal establishments, the evil effects of whose debasing and illegal practices are of incalculable harm to our people.

It will be readily understood that the guarding of the mails for the purpose of keeping at the minimum the manifold abuses to which they are inherently subject is a task of great magnitude; but it is being better and more efficiently done every year, affording much justification for the remark, which was made not long ago, that "the Post-Office Department of the United States is the most effective agency in the world for the detection and prevention of crime and the apprehension of the criminal."

Much, indeed, which is not recorded in the issuance of fraud orders is accomplished under the same authority. Its watchfulness and initial action have often saved the Department the necessity of further steps.

The variety of devices for fraudulent practices through the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mails is infinite. Many of them are profoundly clever and ingenious, while others are so palpably dishonest that it is difficult to see how any ordinary mortal can be duped by them. The very depths of misguided ingenuity are sounded in efforts to obtain money and goods by fraud, but they always run to some extent in classes. It is rarely that a distinct type of fraud is confined to one person or group of persons exclusively. There seems to be as much fashion in fraud as in other things; and each fad, in turn, seems to find just as many waiting to be fooled. It is really the same mania which possesses the one who fools and the one who is fooled. Each wishes to get something for nothing, or next to nothing. So the schemes multiply and prosper—some of them phenomenally — until the Department steps in and, through the authority conferred by the statutes heretofore alluded to, exercises the proper and salutary control which finds effect in the so-called fraud order.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FIRST STEPS IN THE WORLD.*

Unpublished Letters of Ernest Renan to his Sister Henriette: 1846-1847-1848.

The following extracts have been made by Madame Psichari (Noémi Renan) from her father's correspondence; the letters, in point of time, come immediately after the "*Lettres Intimes*" and "*Cahiers de Jeunesse*" already published.

The first letter was written by Ernest Renan some months after he had abandoned his theological studies in the seminary of Saint-Sulpice, and shortly after he left the half-way house found by him for a time in the clerical Collége Stanislas. He was now quite by himself; his University degrees were still to be won; and he was without other means of living than a pittance earned by overseeing boys and correcting tasks in a crammer's school. He was already formidably endowed with learning; but, in habit of thought, he was still as unlike the new and free world which he was entering as was the church enclosure which had hitherto sheltered him round. And he was not yet master of that style which was to compel the world to listen to him.

To one single soul he could pour out the tale of his every-day trials and triumphs—to his sister Henriette, who was living as a governess in Poland. The letters end with the communication of the first success which won him a definite place "in the world."

I.†

". . . *Chère amie,* I must tell you the quite distinguished way in which I have made the acquaintance of one of our philosophical celebrities, M. Garnier, professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne.‡ I ventured to send him a few observations on an important point touched upon in one of his lectures. At the next lecture, he was kind enough to read out my letter and comment on it most gratifyingly for the unknown author. Some

* Copyright, 1907, by Madame Jean Psichari (*née* Renan).

† Beginning of 1846.

‡ Adolphe Garnier succeeded Jouffroy as professor and wrote and lectured on many subjects, such as will and belief, that must have powerfully interested Renan at this period of his life.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

days later, I had a letter from him, thanking me for my observations and asking for more to relieve the severity of his lectures by interesting debates. He also invited me to call on him, so that he might make my acquaintance. I had to accept both invitations, and shortly sent him another philosophic letter on a very important question, which was beset by grave difficulties. The discussion of my letter took up the time of two lectures. With the keenest interest, lost in the crowd of his many hearers, unknown to all, even to the professor himself, I watched the varying impressions produced by the reading of different passages of my letter. I was proud, indeed, I so little and lowly, to hear myself cited from such a lecture-chair and occupying the attention of so grave an audience.

"A few days later I paid the professor a visit, as I had been invited to do; and I was delighted with the amiability and kindness shown me. He expected, I think, to see a man thirty or forty years old; and my very young appearance—every one takes me for eighteen or twenty [Ernest Renan was not yet twenty-three]—surprised him at first. But he only took all the more interest in me. As usual, I had to tell him my story, which greatly pleased him; and he complimented me on what I had done. And so, *chère amie,* I had a delightful hour with him, enough to uplift and exalt me for more than a week; and the remembrance of it upholds me when I stumble. It is so needful to have, outside of oneself, some source of stimulation. Only contact with minds can form minds. After giving me good advice for my guidance in philosophic studies, urging me particularly to go up for the University *agrégation* in philosophy, in which he said I would succeed well, he asked me to keep on sending my observations as occasion offered, and especially to visit him often that he might follow my studies.

"So you see, *chère amie,* I am not altogether deprived of support from without. Besides, *chère amie,* I am reaping the fruit of my solitary and concentrated life, finding strength in myself and supplying by activity within that which is wanting without. *Et quoi!* am I alone when beside me I have Kant and Herder and Plato and Leibnitz? Where could I find men like these, and where could they speak more intimately than in their books? I cry aloud as I converse with them; at sight of them let my soul within me be lifted up! And in my poor chamber,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG.
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bare and lonely, I pass moments full of happiness beyond belief. Then sad reality comes running back; but I heed it not in my speculative mood. Ah! how I thank God that he has placed my happiness in thinking and feeling!

"There is only one thing to make me unhappy, *chère amie;* it is the thought of my poor mother. I tried to prepare her for my leaving the Collége Stanislas; and I have received a distressing letter from her. She loves me, poor mother, God knows how much! But what could I do against my conscience? Oh! I repeat from the depths of my soul, if there were question only of my life's happiness, I would have made the sacrifice of it with all my heart."

II.

". . . Do not worry any more, *chère amie,* about my wardrobe. It is much better furnished than you think; I have two of everything, and quite proper. I must have explained myself badly about the sum I spent on it that you should be so astonished. Only think, besides what I borrowed of Mallet Frères, I have used the 500 francs which Alain gave me.* Moreover, it has been easy to metamorphose certain parts of my old costume, the *houppelande* [worn by ecclesiastics] into an overcoat, etc. I have kept other considerable items of clothing, with which something can be done. You will arrange all that for me. I also had a quite new frock coat, which, by changing the shape a little, has been made really decent.

"So you see my economy is no great miracle, and, had it not been for the enormous cost of *necessary* books and the purchase of a silver watch—an object of prime necessity in the life I lead —my expenses would have been even less considerable."

III.

". . . There is no end to the complaints I have to make of my *maître de pension.*† During vacation, I did for him three times as much work as I owed him, lured on by the promise that he would not use me for keeping boys in and other extra services; and then he comes and tells me it's impossible, that I must go on as I did before! More still: not only does the little I earn not

* Alain Renan, elder brother of Ernest, born at Tréguier in 1811, died at Neuilly near Paris in 1883.

† M. Crouzet, proprietor of the boarding-school.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

come to me on time, but I do not get the whole of it. I spare you the details of these manœuvres, because I can only speak of them as pieces of rascality; but, by means of them, he robs me of a part of what was due me for moments so precious to me and which I had spent liberally for his benefit. He counts on my shyness and arranges things so that I cannot get out of it without telling him in effect that he is a rascal—and he knows very well I will never say that to him. Besides, it is almost materially impossible that I should keep boys in this year, seeing that it prevents my long hours of study at the Bibliothèque Royale—and yet these are indispensable for my work."

IV.*

"I find great encouragement for my work in the acquaintance I have been able to make with several very distinguished men, intercourse with whom is very precious in keeping me up to a high standard. I told you how I got acquainted with M. Garnier; at every visit I am delighted with the interest and esteem he shows me. He has asked me to communicate to him in writing all the observations which come to my mind about his lectures; he is now getting ready to publish them. The same means which won for me his acquaintance has gained me that of one of our most celebrated thinkers, M. Damiron.† M. Garnier had already spoken to him about me, and the letter which I wrote him so raised me in his esteem that he gave me advice which greatly flatters me, although it is not practicable at present to follow it. He strongly urged me to compete for the prize of philosophy given by the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, of which he is a member; he has been named on the examining committee.

"Mademoiselle Ulliac‡ has also procured for me the acquaintance of a very remarkable man, M. Emile Souvestre,§ whose last book shows much strength and originality of mind. He has a brain so moral, so poetic, that I forgive him the slightness of his faith in science and his consequent lack of enthusiasm. For

* March, 1846.

† Damiron, like his associate Jouffroy, had a great name in French University teaching for more than forty years, and is still remembered in the history of nineteenth-century philosophy, which can scarcely be said of Adolphe Garnier.

‡ An intimate friend of Henriette Renan.

§ Emile Souvestre has become a French classic.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that matter, intercourse with him could not be easier and simpler; and there is a fragrance of suavity* in all that touches his amiable family.

"What a singular position is mine, *chère amie,* obliged as I am to gain acquaintances and to owe to my own efforts what so many others gain from circumstances. But it is necessary for me, *chère amie,* not so much for the help I may expect, as for the intellectual and moral advantages I obtain. Condemned to live in a heavy, stifling atmosphere, the soul would lower its tone if not stimulated from time to time by those who keep it lofty and pure."

V.†

". . . M. Guigniaut, one of the first among our learned men, thought my Greek composition faultless; it was ranked among the first, perhaps the very first—they never tell the part places. My Latin verses won me less praise; M. Ozanam found them only correct and exact, with little composition. Truly, when I made them I had but one desire—that they should be the last of my life. My Latin discourse gained me the highest praise from the severe M. Leclerc."‡

VI.§

". . . I cannot tell you the joy I felt, *chère amie,* when Monday, March 15th, at three o'clock in the morning, I completely finished the first-born of my labor—something which has cost me too much trouble not to be dear to me. Appendices, additions, explanatory notes, analytic indexes—nothing is wanting; and, whatever may be its success, I shall at least have had the satisfaction of bringing a work of patience to a complete finish. It consists of four copy-books, forming in all 1,518 pages quarto size. The title under which I have had it registered is: 'Historical and Theoretical Essay on the Semitic Languages in General and on the Hebrew Language in Particular.'‖ After hesitating

* The curious expression "fragrance of suavity" applied to his family is one of Renan's reminiscences of the church liturgy — the Vulgate Bible's "*odorem suavitatis.*"

† October 23rd, 1846—University examination for license.

‡ Victor Leclerc was for fifty years professor of Latin Literature, and for thirty-three years dean of the Faculty of Letters, in Paris. He edited and translated the complete works of Cicero.

§ March, 1847.

‖ This first work of the unknown scholar won for him the important Prix Volney, for which M. Damiron had urged him to compete.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for a long time, *chère amie,* I have decided to sign it with my name in full. It is important that people should know there is some one capable of executing a considerable work on the Hebrew language, whatever may be the comparative result of the work."

[On the margin of the fourth page of this letter there is written] "Let me compliment you, *chère amie,* on the travel articles which you have published, especially the last one. It is wonderfully well said and felt. You have something firm and masculine in your style, which is very rare with women. You speak French like one who knows Latin."

VII.*

"It is over, dear Henriette, that day we were so long awaiting; and it will leave lasting memories in my life. Its last hours I consecrate to a talk with you, for, amid all the gladness it brought me, I felt a great void in my heart. You were wanting, *chère amie;* and, though I saw around me in that vast hall known and friendly faces, I felt alone since you were not there. I saw you placed beside me, and thought how much your joy would have been made greater by my own.

"It was the first time, *bonne amie,* that I attended one of these brilliant literary tournaments, where all our intellectual celebrities show themselves to a refined public eager for enjoyments of the mind. The outer show, the antique ceremonial which directs these solemnities, struck me far less than the exquisite tone dominating actors and spectators alike and that varnish of good taste which is found only in Paris and has a stamp of its own in literary society. It is not what you would call the tone of the *grand monde;* on the contrary, the man of the world would find the manner pedantic, antiquated, tiresome. It is something much less arbitrary than that which makes fashion; it is much more the result of a high degree of intellectual culture than of long habit, which can alone form one to the easy tone of society. All these old Academicians, with their costumes and formalities of other days, their manners of another world, the oddness of them which makes one smile at times, are far from being representatives of the *ton à la mode;* but they repre-

* May 3rd, 1847—Session of the Institut de France at which Ernest Renan was awarded the Prix Volney.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sent something better, delicacy in things of the mind, refinement, exquisite tact, and—what is still better,—science, thought, philosophy.

"M. Tocqueville presided at the session, he is this year president of the French Academy.* He was attended by MM. Villemain and Rémusat, the former *secrétaire perpétuel,* the latter chancellor, of the Academy."

VIII.†

". . . My first letter of the New Year is for you, *chère amie.* What reflections on the past and the future does it not awake in me—this passing of time which finds none indifferent to it! Will the year now beginning prove happier? Shall it bring into my life any great revolution? Will it increase our common happiness? We should rejoice, *chère amie,* that the obscurity which veils our future leaves us hope, and suffers not too clear a view to chill our efforts. I have a feeling of sadness at sight of this increase of years: what people call "the beautiful years" of life are already far on the way for me. Strange, *chère amie,* that one-half of life has to be used in purchasing the other! And, even so, do we enter into possession of it?

"Ah! how sad is life when we look at it in certain lights! Now that its flowers seem to have faded for me, my good Henriette, I must have great need of you. For my philosophy is sad and the light of science which bids me follow does little more, so far, than criticise and destroy. Doubtless it will lead to building up later—but meanwhile we shall have suffered."

NOTE.—The foregoing letters are addressed after the old fashion.

Mademoiselle
Mademoiselle Renan,
au château de Klemensow, près Zamosc,
Pologne.

They are signed uniformly *E. Renan* or simply *E. R.*

* "My father wrote 'M. Tocqueville'—a characteristic slip, for he was not very familiar with such names at that time. In French we say, 'M. de Tocqueville;' or, 'Tocqueville' simply."—*Note of Madame Psichari.*

† 1848.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JAPAN AND TO-MORROW.

BY WILLARD FRENCH.

JAPAN says that war with America is unthinkable; yet—with America her only prospective antagonist—in dire national poverty, before the gravest financial problem a nation ever faced, she is recruiting her army and increasing her navy at tremendous strides. She is making commercial interests equal governmental efforts at private expense. Her merchant marine is astonishing the Pacific. She has lines to America, to China, the Philippines and Australia—iron ships, auxiliary cruisers retained by the Government through generous subsidy, to be handed over at a moment's warning and quickly turned into battle-ships. Meanwhile, they are working night and day carrying mails and passengers and produce, building up Japanese commerce, establishing Japanese supremacy on the Pacific, enriching their owners and their country.

The commercial war has been begun already, and we are already retreating. We have had fifty years in which to prepare for it. Half a century ago, after his trip round the world, William H. Seward, one of our truest statesmen, wrote:

> "European thought, European commerce, and European enterprise, although actually gaining in force; and European connections, although becoming more and more intimate, will nevertheless relatively sink in importance in the future, while the Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands and its adjacent territories will become the chief theatre of human events and activities in the world's great hereafter."

At the dawn of history the Mediterranean was the tragic stage of the world's conflicts. Later, it was the Atlantic. The reformation of commercial geography will transfer that stage to the Pacific. The transference has already taken place. Bordering on the Pacific is a population far greater than that of all Europe.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To-day their foreign commerce amounts to over three billions of dollars a year, though only the people at the very water's edge have as yet participated in it. Of this the entire share of the United States is less than seven hundred millions, though we have 25,000 miles of mainland coast-line, and own practically everything between Australia and Japan, between California and China.

Of the carriers of this commerce there were never but three or four lines flying the American flag, enriching Americans with their earnings. The burdens imposed upon American shipping to protect American seamen—almost entirely the rakings and scrapings of other countries, who have come here to benefit by the protection—were so great and the foreign subsidies so effective that one of these lines has been withdrawn, another has gone into the hands of a receiver, with instructions to accept an offer made by Japanese for the fleet and the business, while Congress held back, quibbled over, emasculated and finally abandoned a measure of protection that would enable them to hold their own. We are already retreating. We have already practically surrendered.

During her late war, the navy of Japan overmatched anything that Russia could send against her. The vessels she captured, together with the output of her shipyards, have doubled its strength since then. The ships which she has already planned, and the auxiliary cruisers afloat, will double it again within the next few years. The actual fighting strength of Japan, upon the water, is destined in the near future to equal all that the United States can claim upon both oceans. Why? That is no foolish question. No country in the world is more desirous of peace than Japan. Peace means for her a conquest greater than the spoils of war. She intends to conquer and control the Pacific. She will succeed. We have too confident patriotism, too much blind conceit, to take a gentle hint. To Japan war is unthinkable. She hopes for peace. By her methods she can conquer better effectively in a war without swords and bombs—but she will conquer. Like the ox between the altar and the plough, on the old Roman medal, she proposes to be ready for either. She will persistently push forward one war till it terminates in victory—or in the other.

Japan is wise. The wisdom of ancient days is hers, and with

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

wonderful capacity for absorption she has made hers, also, the wisdom of modern days. The brains of the Orient and the Occident are hers. While she is bending every energy to recover from the economic effects of the recent conflict, she is forcing the same efforts to make for a still greater triumph—industrial dominance. Already trade returns show almost incredible progress—the same returns which indicate our retreat. She must recoup her coffers. She is doing so in a way to strengthen her ramparts at the same time. "Great Britain and Greater Japan against the world!" is the slogan of her patriotism. Since the great alliance I have heard that slogan a hundred times from the lips of boys in Japan. The men only whisper it. To them war is unthinkable. But one who knows the Japanese knows that, "in his guarded tent, the Turk is dreaming of the hour when Greece, her knee in suppliance bent, shall tremble at his power."

We utterly fail to understand ourselves. Much less do we understand the French of the Orient—those past-masters at the art of diplomatic civility. When conditions lead the Japanese to demand, where to-day they respectfully suggest, our self-esteem will be shocked. We shall be rash, where to-day we would better be prudent. "The prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself." Such a course does not strike our egotistic patriotism favorably, but in a certain broad sense it would be wise. We shall wait till we think we feel a kick, then war will suddenly appear to be not unthinkable but inevitable.

We speak of America as a World Power. We boast of her as the strongest Power. We strut about with the "big stick" on our shoulders, and believe—honestly believe—that we are the key-stone in the arch of all creation. But the time will never come when it will not be wiser for us to think twice before going to war with Japan, no matter what the cause. The time has already come when it would be very wise for us to think twice along lines calculated to enable us to cope successfully with the inevitable future. On the chessboard of the Pacific we have been pushing our pieces forward without due consideration. Colonization and aggrandizement are not cardinal qualities of a republic. We have a queen in danger, a king in check, a castle unguarded. Just a pawn, pushed forward on the Pacific coast, filled the world with war talk. He who was deceived thereby was not wise, but he who let its significance pass was a fool.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In discussing the San Francisco flurry, we betrayed a very high opinion of ourselves, in contrast to the Japanese. We fail to comprehend the truth that those brown people across the Pacific—in intellect and culture older by ages on ages than European civilization—less obtrusively, but no less emphatically, look down on us as barbarians who have gained a paltry, temporary dominance through the invention of slaughtering machines. They hold us in a quality of contempt which has in it an intellectuality deeper, better defined and more destructive to unity than any repugnance of race prejudice. They have entered the field of modern fads, simply by modern methods to regain the ancient ascendency which they believe is theirs by every prior right. Therefore is ultimate war inevitable.

Conflicts result from antagonisms lying at the foundation of purpose and aspirations. Russia upon the Pacific was inimical to Japan. Whatever the pretext, the cause of the war was inherent antagonism of interest. Our aims upon the Pacific and those of Japan have the same end in view; and at some spot, somewhere in the future, as a matter of simple destiny, the ways will converge to the point of inevitable conflict. The utter impossibility of even remote amalgamation renders the absolute supremacy of one or the other imperative. No Japanese can be found in any country whose complete loyalty and devotion to the Mikado has suffered the slightest diminution, no matter what relation he may sustain to the country in which he is found. The Japanese do not migrate to other countries with any intention of submerging their nationality. Wherever they go it is with distinct purposes and aspirations in which the highest good of their native land is the one paramount consideration. Wherever they are distributed, however numerically weak, they remain a consolidated unit in support of the ambitions and in devotion to the authority of the throne of the Mikado. They remain and always will remain an element of strength to the Empire of Japan.

From modern obscurity it has required hardly a quarter of a century for Japan to assume a position in the front rank of the nations of the world, as a military and naval power. It was gained through advancement in manufactures and achievements in arts, in science and in government which are unprecedented in all history—for the science of war rests only upon a foundation

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of all the other sciences, and its triumph depends upon unity of purpose, loyalty and patriotism. No nation in history has ever exhibited such unity of purpose and such intelligent readiness in appropriating all that the ages have disclosed as cardinal virtues in art, in science, in government—and in war. This is the nation to which we would better give intelligent consideration when we pride ourselves upon our future on the shores and waters of the Pacific.

There is little to be drawn from the lessons of the Atlantic, where the conflicts have been between people of the same instincts and habits of thought, who would finally amalgamate and form one homogeneous family, whichever won the victory. It is a question between Occident and Orient, between people diametrically different, mentally and physically, separated through thousands of years of developing along lines with no similarity; diverging in ethics and morals; so separated by the inherent habits of centuries unknown that there is no possibility for them even to understand each other, much less to be possessed of mutual ambitions and interests. There is not the remotest opportunity for sympathy, unity or fraternity where all ideals clash and motives have entirely different foundations. We understand easily enough that we could not become Orientalized in fifty—or five hundred—years. How can we expect the Japanese to be quickly and completely Americanized. No. There are two absolutely irreconcilable peoples coming in constantly closer contact on the Pacific. Japan has begun a system of development and we of aggrandizement which is bringing us into such close entanglements that the settlement will soon be difficult if not impossible. The Japanese have already practically absorbed the industries of Hawaii, and have been coming to California at the rate of a thousand a month. They are aggressive, tenacious, capable, cunning, determined. Congress has dallied with the question and left an uncertain settlement of it only half adjusted, for fear of being offensive. The big stick already drops out of sight, just as our ships on the Pacific drop out of sight before the quiet encroachments. This is pushing off an evil day. It is not preparing to meet it. America must meet it, and America alone; for no other nation or combination of nations stands in opposition, either materially or commercially, to the expansion which every Japanese believes to be his inevitable destiny.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

We laugh at unthinkable war, having no use for it. We shall in no way invite it, or permit it if we can prevent it, having nothing to gain and some certain loss, however it terminates. That is our diplomatic weakness. Japan has nothing to lose; but, besides the certainty of easy acquisitions, she has the prospect of the gigantic stride a nation takes in war—such a stride as we took in the Spanish war, she in the Russian war. If the time should ever come when war, to Japan, should be thinkable, she would certainly arrange things—as she did with Russia—so that, in spite of our ingenuous reluctance, we—even to ourselves—would appear to be the one forcing her to a patriotic conflict; from which she could not well avoid emerging rather more than less victorious—in spite of our enthusiastic appreciation of ourselves. How easily such a trick could have been turned against us in the little game of school facilities in San Francisco, had war been thinkable. A glance at what might have been ought to impress us with the gravity of what may be and the importance of real, united, honest action, instead of the factional, partisan, desultory evasion which has characterized our attention to the subject in the past.

If war had not been unthinkable the other day, if Japan had leaped to the defence of her subjects, within three weeks she could have possessed herself of the Philippines, Guam, Pago-pago, Hawaii, Panama and Alaska—without the remote possibility of our recovering anything but Panama—and then quietly and securely they could have closed every port of our thousands of miles of Pacific mainland seacoast, and have held them closed till we granted whatever treaty she desired. If this bare statement is a shock to our egotistic credulity, we have but to consider it with our eyes on a map, till they become accustomed to the light, to see it clearly. It is a fact. But there is no haste. We have practically expended eight hundred million dollars on the Philippines to date, and if the prepared plans for the Philippines are performed we shall expend as much more in the next ten years—without a suspicion that we are rendering them impregnable or that there is a possibility of compensation. We shall not attempt to fortify our island possessions during the next ten years; we are too busy building a canal. But we could build that canal, and another just like it, on what we should save during the time of construction alone if we were to present the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Philippines, a free gift to Japan, to-day. Japan would not take them. She would say, most politely, "It is unthinkable." She would not English the rest of it, but it would be: "I can have them when I want them. A few hundreds of millions of dollars more expended there will not hurt them, while I wait."

When the great dry-dock "Dewey" was sent to the Philippines, a Senator in the Senate Marble Room remarked: "Another present to the Japanese."

Just now Japan is busy conquering the Pacific commercially, while our oppressive shipping laws and lack of Government protection for our ships force us to retreat, giving her a free hand, neglectful of the fact that it will be vastly easier to absorb theoretically what she has already absorbed practically. Just now she is busy populating everything pertaining to her future conquests with her surplus subjects, and we are afraid to be drastic in checking the immigration lest we appear offensive. It will make absorption much simpler and easier later on.

One night, late in the last session of Congress, instigated by hidden suggestions of a possible need of a gigantic navy, the Senate spent fifty-eight minutes in dispensing money to the Navy Department at the rate of two million dollars a minute. So far as this danger is concerned—and, in the estimation of many, so far as any danger is concerned—it was money worse than thrown away. To cope with the subject in that way, we should have to keep our entire navy on the Pacific all the time. So far as Japan is concerned, we should fare quite as well without any navy at all; and we could build four Panama Canals with what our navy will cost us during the construction of the one.

Ships we need on the Pacific, but not battle-ships—merchantmen to defend our commerce; carriers to share with Japan the colossal revenue that is to be gathered from transportation there. But Congress has spent the last two years in constructing obstacles in the way of any kind of legislation that would protect and encourage American ships on the Pacific—ships that directly and indirectly would double, treble, quadruple the income of the entire West, and be the strongest safeguard which America could place upon her rights in the Pacific. And prohibition of immigration—absolute exclusion of Orientals, most of all of Japanese—we must have, if we hope to retain the integrity even of our Pacific coast, war or no war.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

We all understand this. Congress understood it. Yet, under pretense of preserving peace, the big stick was turned against American interests, and thus early we have begun to retreat and surrender, while our brown neighbors across the Pacific have not yet begun to fight.

Every day makes the safe solution more difficult. Every day makes rallying power less vigorous. Every day gives better strength to any opposition that may be developing, and a better hold upon the Pacific to our neighbors. Every day makes it more probable that, whether the war be of swords or simple absorption, it will end worse to our chagrin, than Russia's war to hers. It will shock our pride, and we shall rise in furious indignation; but, unless we take better precautions in advance than we have taken thus far, the unthinkable war will leave us to swallow our pride in a draught of humility that will taste very bad.

When the Canal is finished, we shall be in better shape to profit by the hundreds of millions we are devoting to a navy; but Japan will know as well as we the approach of that happy day, and if she thinks that she may think war thinkable, she will have changed since her dealings with Russia if she waits for the completion of the Canal. We may safely say that, if doom to a war of swords is written on our foreheads, it will materialize before the opening of the Panama Canal. And even if it should be but a war of absorption—through our readiness to retreat—it will still be sad to realize that, after all the time and treasure spent in building the Canal and perfecting a navy, we have lost the Pacific which will reap the benefit.

WILLARD FRENCH.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

POPULAR FALLACIES.

BY JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, PROFESSOR OF LOGIC IN PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

THERE are three fallacies, not referred to in text-books on logic, but yet so common that all persons to a greater or less extent are deceived by them. They may be somewhat arbitrarily called the fallacy of the whole and the parts, the genetic fallacy, and the fallacy of the half truth.

I.

The first of these fallacies is a misapprehension of that familiar axiom, "the whole equals the sum of its parts." We imagine that this is true in every sphere of experience, but it is not. If our thought is concerned with magnitude, lines or surfaces, and if it is a matter of indifference as to the order in which one relates the separate parts, then the simple axiom holds; but otherwise we run into all kinds of error and absurdities. A watch ceases to be a watch when you have merely the separate parts before you. The sum of them will not mark the minutes and hours. The collection of parts is not the watch. For no chance arrangement of parts can produce a mechanism; it is not the sum, but the ordered connection of the parts which makes the watch, the engine or the machine. And, in the case of an organism whose parts are held together and coordinated by the mysterious bond of life, can we say the whole is equal to the sum of its parts? Try the experiment; analyze the plant, dissect the animal, and then essay a summation of the parts. We soon discover that it is an irreversible process. Either dissection kills that which it investigates, or that which it investigates is dead already. A living whole is never discovered by a mere putting together of its parts. Goethe long ago exposed this folly:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Wer will was Lebendigs erkennen und beschreiben
Sucht erst den Geist heraus zu treiben
Dann hat er die Theile in seiner Hand.
Fehlt leider! nur das geistige Band."

The end of all knowledge is the discovery of this vital "bond," the grasping in a multiplicity of details the one idea which is the living principle of their connection. The discovery of facts which are not yet put together to form a whole is not knowledge. It is preliminary to knowledge; but to know means to interpret the accumulated facts, and to interpret them is to relate them to some significant whole. There are many to-day who insist that the investigator in the natural sciences, in political economy, in psychology should be solely a compiler of facts, that the man of theory should give way before the man of facts; for the fact is certain, the theory is uncertain, the fact is born of reality, the theory is spun out of mind. But every fact, it must be remembered, illustrates some theory, of which it is a particular instance. To understand a fact, there must be an appreciation of its relation to the universal truth which it reveals, and with which it is bound up by its unseen but "vital bond." The isolated fact, indeed, apart from its setting, has no meaning. The hand severed from the body is no longer a hand. The brain in the jar of alcohol is not a brain; it was once the centre of thought and feeling; it is now only a specimen; as a part of the organism it was everything, as a whole in itself it is nothing. Much exact scholarship gains the letter but loses the spirit of knowledge, because, while collecting the facts, it does not know how they hang together, or what they mean in the light of a larger whole.

On the other hand, if one part, however insignificant, be rightly interpreted, it will discover the whole. One drop in the test-tube, a single act of disloyalty in a friend, a glance of the eye, a gesture, a word too much or a word unspoken, and the whole story is told. The astronomer only needs to see how the arc begins to round in order to construct the complete orbit. The theory of reasoning rests upon this simple principle, that things are so bound together that a part may disclose the whole, as, when you pick up a single link, the entire chain comes with it. The prophet, for instance, is not one who in some mysterious manner sees into the future. It is the present into which the eyes of the seer must penetrate. He predicts the future only so far as it is wrapped up in the present. As Leibnitz once said,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Every present is big with the future and laden with the past." The veil is not between us and the future; it is between us and the present. We, dull of vision, fail to read the signs of the times. The parts we see, but we are not able to divine the whole.

So also in any group of men, in a clan, a tribe, a society, in church or in state, the whole is more than the sum of its parts. The parts may be seen, they may be counted. We find them in registers, in rosters, in tables of census statistics, and yet the communal spirit which makes for unity and solidarity is unseen. It is the *esprit de corps,* without which the body dies and returns to its elemental parts. And, within the still larger range which embraces the circle of mankind in general, the several parts are bound together as members one of another, because they are united in a common ancestry and a common destiny, a common weal or woe. The spirit of humanity makes all one.

It has often been said that the great man, the genius or the hero, lifts himself above the ordinary level of mankind, and that he in no sense belongs to the mass, but is as one dwelling apart, self-sufficient, fulfilling the law of his own being. But the great man, if truly great, belongs in a peculiar manner to his day and generation; if not, there is no arena wherein his powers may find a natural manifestation. No man attains a place in the world's history save through the part which he plays among his contemporaries and in his own setting. He must have the great heart and the great mind himself, and yet his following must, in some measure at least, possess the elements of greatness. No general could ever prove his greatness with a battalion of cowards. The great prophet must gather about him those who have not bowed the knee to Baal; or who would hear his message? Luther had the Protestants, Cromwell the Puritans, Napoleon his Imperial Guard, Washington the American patriots. The scholar writes for scholars; the man of letters for those who possess the responsive mind and taste. Behind the great masters of English there has ever been that great body of their fellows who

> "Speak the tongue
> That Shakespeare spake; the faith and morals hold
> Which Milton held."

II.

The second of these fallacies may be called the genetic fallacy—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the mistaken idea that, if we can only trace a thing back to its origin, we shall there, in that initial stage, find its complete explanation. This is the day in which the method of evolution prevails throughout every field of serious investigation. Back to beginnings! This is the cry on all sides, whether the investigation be that of an animal, of a religion or of a form of government. The original part, it is urged, is the key to all subsequent processes of development. But the original part by itself is never self-illuminating. Even though in our researches we have succeeded in discovering it, we are at a loss to interpret its significance. For much appears in any initial stage which, in the process of development, completely disappears; and much lies concealed which, nevertheless, contains the promise and potency of all that is to be. It is of the nature of a cause to hide itself. In this respect it resembles the Deity—because, perhaps, it too is in a sense creative. The complete nature of a cause can be revealed only through the whole course of the process of development which proceeds from it. If every cause manifested itself fully in its earlier stages, then all knowledge would be attained by simple observation, and it would be superficial at that; but it is not. You ask, what is the nature of the seed which I may chance to hold in my hand? I do not know; but I can discover it readily enough. Sow the seed in the earth, let it be warmed by the sun and wet by the rain, let it grow in the light and in the night, then will come a revelation of its nature in fruit and flower. The seed does not explain the plant; rather the plant explains the seed.

No more is man satisfied with that account of his nature which refers him to his beginnings, and traces his line of descent to certain "Simian ancestors of arboreal habit"; or, to go a stage farther in this regress, to the primal elements to which his organism may be reduced, the oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon and what not of his ultimate origin. Is man, as we know him, as we know ourselves, satisfactorily explained by such beginnings? It must not be overlooked that, in that elemental stage, there must have been a potential factor which is not in any one of the original parts but pervades them all, which elevates the dust whence man arises and hallows it, which transforms the beast into the savage, and the savage into the civilized man. Call it reason, or spirit, or soul, what you will; it will never be revealed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

at the beginnings of the process of evolution, but rather at its consummation. Explanation does not look backward to origins, but forward to the final results of the unfolding process. The process of development is always a process of revelation, but its beginnings always conceal more than they reveal. Man may have come from the ape, but he has come a long way.

Mr. Spencer finds the origin of religion in the early superstition of primitive man, the belief in ghosts, the disembodied spirits of heroes, feared, reverenced and finally worshipped, appeased by sacrifice, praised in song, in dance and prayer. But, here again, religion also is to be judged not by what it once was, but by what it has become and by what it promises to be. The early superstition does not explain the evolution of the religious idea in its long course of development through the ages; but the evolution of religion is rather the development of purer forms out of earlier perverted forms, it is the dying of superstition as the seed dies in the earth, generating that which is potentially in it, separating the essential from the unessential, the true from the false, a revelation of the inner significance behind the symbols of religion, of the inner spirit behind its external forms.

When we trace the course of any series of events backward to their starting-point, we unconsciously interpret the initial stage in the light of all we have gathered by the way in our return to it, and thus we are apt to attribute to the first term of a series a significance which is not its own. As in a mathematical series, so in any series of events, the first term has no meaning whatsoever unless we know also the law of the series, how the subsequent terms are related to the first and to each other in the manner of their formation. For this reason, we say that no history can be written by a contemporary. The current events show their surface significance only. That which is wrapped up in them will be revealed in time, and he alone who can read the course of their subsequent development is qualified to judge them critically.

III.

There is another error of judgment to which we are all liable; it is the fallacy of the half truth. This is a substitution of a part for the whole, and resting satisfied with it because it is thought to be the whole. Such a satisfaction proceeds usually from self-deception. It signifies a false mental attitude; and the disastrous consequence of such a deception is this, that one

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is content with a fancied attainment when he should be restless with the fever of search. The tragedy of such a situation is not merely that the half truth is substituted for the whole, but that further inquiry is suspended, and that which should be a transition stage on the way of knowledge is complacently regarded as the journey's end. Thus we have partisanship in politics, bigotry in religion, the orthodoxy which regards every differing opinion as heterodoxy, the idealism that is unreal, and the realism which has no ideal, the egoism which recognizes no other, and the altruism which dissipates itself in service of others at the expense of the obligation owing to self. How easily we overlook that fundamental law both of knowledge and of life, the law of complementary adjustment, the fitting of the half truth to its other half, so that a balanced whole is the result. We gaze so obstinately at the one side of the shield that a shifting of the point of view never suggests itself. How, then, is one to know that the whole truth which he possesses is but the half truth and not the whole? Such a discovery comes only to him who has an open mind and a spirit of tolerance. The open mind is ever seeking a new point of view; the tolerant spirit is ever striving to put itself in a sympathetic attitude to opposing opinions, and this not after the manner of a weak concession, but in the interests of a critical inquiry after truth. For, suppose, upon a candid examination of an opinion which is opposed to the one we hold, we find something which we are constrained to acknowledge as true, then are we not warranted in concluding that it is the portion of truth which our opinion lacks and which is its natural complement? The adjustment of the one to the other must surely lead us to a deeper appreciation of the truth in its entirety. All progress in knowledge has been brought about by some such process as this—a series of successive adjustments arising out of conflicting opinions. How many controversies in religion, in politics or in philosophy have resulted in the revelation of a larger truth than either side alone had maintained. The moment any controversy appears to be so one-sided that the truth is wholly with the one and error is wholly with the other, our interest in it immediately ceases. It is in clash of opinion that truth is provoked; and it may well happen that the one who traverses our convictions may be, not so much an antagonist, as a collaborator in the field of research. JOHN GRIER HIBBEN.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE DELEGATION FOR THE CHOICE OF AN AUXILIARY INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

BY J. F. TWOMBLY.

THE Middle Ages, unprogressive as it was, had one advantage over us, men of the Modern Age. A moderately educated man could then travel all over Western and Central Europe and have no difficulty in making himself understood. He could converse at his ease with other moderately educated men; he could read with facility what they wrote, could correspond with them, and could go directly from his own university to universities in foreign lands, and there follow courses with little difficulty. With his mediæval Latin he was to some extent more of a "man of the world" than his successor under ordinary circumstances can possibly be.

We may call the Latin of the Middle Ages barbarous, monks' jargon, anything we like; but it certainly was useful. It served the traveller's convenience; it helped science in the Dogmatic Theology of Thomas Aquinas; and even became literature in the Stabat Mater of Giacomo da Todi.

This state of things lasted, to some extent, through the Renascence to the end of the seventeenth century. The State papers of the Commonwealth under Cromwell were written in Latin; so were most of the scientific works in that and the following generations; and in Germany and Italy this practice continued until almost the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Many things combined to destroy the use of Latin as an international language. The supremacy of French politics was one cause; another reason lay in the fact that scientists and men of affairs had not the time to devote to a complicated language like Latin, when they could reach a sufficiently large audience by the use of their own mother tongues, especially in France and Eng-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

land. Finally, the exaggerated "purism" of many of the Renascence scholars and their followers had its effect upon practical men: these scholars magnified the difficulties of Latin, desired to keep the language merely as a beautiful archæological monument, and frowned down upon all practical uses of the language. They have had their way, and Latin is now for most practical purposes as dead as Egyptian.

For a time, French to some extent took the place of Latin. Many English, German and Italian scholars gained a reading knowledge of that language; and princes and noblemen were brought up by French tutors. This predominance of French was due largely to the political predominance of France; and when the latter disappeared, French as *the* international language disappeared also. England, through its commerce and its political ideas, and Germany, by means of its philosophy, science and military art, gained for their languages a place by the side of French.

We had, then, about thirty years ago, reached this state of affairs: there were three partially international languages—French, German and English—and many educated men tried to learn all three. Generally they failed most miserably.

Now the world has advanced one step more. Russian and Spanish must certainly be considered international languages, both for the extent of territory covered and the literature which is even now being produced by them. Moreover, the little countries demand that their voices be heard in the international assembly. They refuse longer to write even their science in English, German or French.

Meanwhile, science, commerce, politics, social movements and ideas in general, are becoming more and more international in character; and they need more and more a means of international expression. To choose for this purpose one or two of the national languages would be useless; the rest of the world would be up in arms immediately against such a choice, and with justice, too. The idea of reviving Greek or Latin, although not open to the objection of "favoritism," would not really succeed much better. The Greek and Latin professors and students are opposed to this in any practical form: they are "purists"; they object to cutting out the difficulties of those languages; they are opposed to the new words and forms which are absolutely necessary to express

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

modern ideas. History, moreover, has proved this attempt impracticable.

What, then, are we to do? Use an artificial language—such is the reply of all those who have seriously studied the question, beginning in the seventeenth century with Bishop Wilkins, Descartes and Leibnitz. Many projects and plans for so doing have been put forward during the past two centuries, some sixty of which are described by Drs. Couturat and Leau in their large "*Histoire de la Langue Universelle.*"*

In the beginning of the history of these attempts the inventors "dreamed great dreams"; they proposed to compose philosophical languages, having no relation to the national tongues. Their attempts ended in disaster and confusion.

Later the dreamers grew more modest. They accepted much in the national languages, but they simplified too much the elements derived from these, and added to them complicated grammatical systems. One such plan—Volapük—had for a few years a considerable success. It died, however, like all similar plans, because it did not sufficiently understand the basis upon which an international language must now be built.

The experience of years has in our day plainly pointed out this basis: An international language must grow out of the national languages; *it must stand in relation to them much in the same way as they in their turn stand to local dialects.* To a large extent the international language already exists; it is not to be invented, but to be discovered.

Esperanto, Idiom Neutral, Panroman and other late attempts to solve the question have accepted this solution. Their principle of being consists in selecting words on the basis of already acquired internationality; they differ merely in the application of details. Moreover, one of them, at least, has already proved its practicability and availability: it has spread over the whole world, and is being daily used for all sorts of purposes. We can therefore hope, with good reason, that we shall soon see the effective establishment of a simple, adequate, international, auxiliary language.

In order, however, speedily to realize this happy result, we must do more than discover and build up and use such a language, however good. We must also get other persons, and many other

* Hachette et Cie, Paris.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

persons, to use the same language: we must persuade governments and learned societies to take up the matter practically; we must have it taught in schools and colleges.

Now, to do this, to settle the question in the best manner, to select what is best in the various systems, it is necessary to have some recognized authority pass definitely upon the whole matter. This idea entered into the minds of several French scientists some years ago; thereupon they cast about for some means of putting it into practice, with the result of the establishment of the so-called Delegation for the Choice of an International Language. The Delegation seeks, in the first place, the aid of already organized societies—academies, chambers of commerce, scientific corporations and professional associations. Every such society is asked to approve the general plan of the Delegation by a formal vote, and to appoint one of its members as its representative in the Delegation. The duties of such a representative are very simple: first, to act as a receiver of news; and, secondly, to help in the choice of a small committee, which will finally decide the whole question.

Over two hundred and fifty societies have already joined the Delegation. Hitherto, however, the United States has been practically without representation in it. Indeed, until the last few months no one in the United States had even heard of its existence. Such a state of affairs, however, should be remedied immediately. The Delegation intends to settle the matter finally this year; and, if the United States has no voice in this settlement, it will miss a great opportunity. It will not do for our country, which prides itself upon its progressiveness, to fall behind in this important matter; it therefore behooves our learned societies and our commercial bodies to arouse themselves. Let their secretaries send for the circulars and proper subscription blanks. It will take but a few minutes to put the matter before the proper governing boards and societies. It will cost them nothing; and they will be doing something which may prove of incalculable benefit to science, commerce and the general welfare of humanity.

But the Delegation, though laboring primarily with organized societies, has not confined itself to the societies alone. It has also sought the aid of learned individuals, of persons who are entitled to speak with authority upon the need of an auxiliary, interna-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tional language. It has turned for help to University Professors and Academicians, and it has not turned in vain. It has obtained from this source over a thousand signatures, among which are found twenty-five from the famous Institut de France, including such names as Appell, Bouchard, Poincaré, Renouvier, Tarde and Lavisse. In German-speaking lands help has been obtained from men like Ostwald of Leipsic; Koch of Würtemberg; Weiss of Zurich; Mach of Vienna; and Schuchhardt of Graz. The Royal Academy of Sciences, Belgium; the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; the Universities of Kolozsvar (Hungary), Lyons and Geneva have furnished many signatures; and St. Petersburg, Cracow, Christiania, Naples and Edinburgh have all aided in the good work.

In the United States about a hundred names have been secured. Among them are found such as these: William James (Harvard), Hollis (Harvard), Welch (Johns Hopkins), Ormond (Princeton), Macloskie (Princeton), Smith (Vice-Provost, Pennsylvania), Klaeber (University of Minnesota), etc. However, we are not satisfied with this. The United States as the most progressive nation should lead in this matter. Instead of one hundred names, we should have five hundred. Our university professors, therefore, are also asked to bestir themselves, and to sign the Petition of the Delegation* just as soon as possible.

The Delegation, as one can see from this short account of its work, is a perfectly practical solution of something about which many have dreamed to no purpose. As such, it should appeal to a practical nation, such as the Americans are supposed to be; and now that the matter has been brought before them in a public way, it ought certainly to receive from them a generous and ready support.

J. F. TWOMBLY.

* Information about the Delegation, printed forms for signatures, etc., may be obtained at any of the following addresses: J. F. Twombly, Secretary, 34 Green Street, Brookline, Mass.; Dr. Percy M. Dawson, Associate Professor of Physiology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. E. V. Huntington, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Harry W. Morse, Instructor in Physics, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. G. B. Viles, Associate Professor of German, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LEGISLATION BY COMMISSION.

BY THOMAS THACHER.

THE agitation in favor of the regulation of interstate railroad rates resulted, not in any such regulation by Congress under the power vested in it by the Constitution, but in a delegation of such power to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

President Roosevelt, after years of thought and discussion, has nothing yet to suggest to remedy the supposed (but undefined) evils of the trusts, except that the power to regulate all large corporations — or all corporations engaged in interstate commerce — be delegated to the Bureau of Corporations or a commission to be created for the purpose.

What has been done in the one case, and is proposed in the other, is a delegation by Congress of its legislative powers. The power to regulate interstate commerce is given to Congress. It is one of the legislative powers which the Constitution vests in Congress and in it alone. Section 1 of Article I reads as follows: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in the Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." It is not said that such powers shall be vested in Congress *or in such commissions as it may appoint;* and it is inconceivable that "construction" can change the reading of this article in this respect. The meaning is clear; and there is, therefore, no opportunity for construction.

Will it be suggested that perhaps the powers so given and proposed to be given to commissions are not legislative powers? Then they are not in any way given to the National Government by the Constitution. For the power given to the National Government "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes" is given by Section 8 of the same Article, which simply defines the "*legislative*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

power herein granted." No power but a legislative power is given to the National Government concerning interstate or foreign commerce.

Under the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended by the Hepburn Act, Congress makes no rates, lays down no rules; but rates are to be made, according to the judgment of the Commission, a body which under the Constitution has no power to legislate and cannot be given such power. This law attempts to authorize the Commission to do what the whole National Government is without power to do otherwise than through the legislative power which is "vested in the Congress of the United States."

But, aside from the question of power, is this practice of legislation by commission, already adopted as to railroad rates and recommended as to the affairs of large corporations, expedient? If it be assumed that to prescribe rates is within the power to regulate commerce, and that this power may be delegated, are we content to trust it to a commission? And if it be assumed that to regulate the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce is within the power to regulate such commerce and that this power may be delegated, should it be given to a like commission?

The field covered by the practice, as adopted and now definitely proposed, is, obviously, a very wide one. The departure is not unimportant, but vitally affects the interests of the people. If it shall be followed in whatever field Congress is empowered to act under the broad construction of the Commerce clause of the Constitution here and there contended for, it will affect almost all the affairs of men, women and children throughout the country. And there are proposals to amend the Constitution, so as to bring other matters within the powers of Congress, such as marriage and divorce, inheritance and descent of property, etc. Are we content with the possibility that, if what has been done as to railroad rates stands approved, regulation by commission may be extended to any matter which is now, or hereafter may be, within the powers of Congress; or, in other words, that Congress may perform its legislative functions in any respect simply by creating a commission or commissions to which the real work of legislation shall be delegated?

The willingness of Congress to shift its duties upon other shoulders has been amply shown. The Anti-Trust Act was passed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in 1890, confessedly without definite intention; the work of giving it a definite meaning was, in effect, delegated to the Courts. And now instead of doing the work which was not done then, finding the evils of trusts and prescribing suitable remedies, it is proposed that this burden be transferred to a commission. When it was thought that there must be some regulation of railroad rates, beyond prohibiting discrimination, Congress, instead of making regulations, passed the power and the burden over to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is easy in this way to avoid criticism for not doing anything, and at the same time escape the labor of determining intelligently and wisely what ought to be done. It is therefore fair to assume that the practice will grow, unless it is forcibly stopped.

If it shall be decided, in accordance with the views of Senator Beveridge, and contrary to the views of the Judiciary Committees of the two Houses, that Congress, under the Commerce clause, may regulate woman and child labor, is it not probable that the practice of regulation by commission will be extended to this field? Conditions are very different in different localities and in different industries. It would be hard to lay down, by legislative enactment, rules operative everywhere which would be fair and reasonable. A commission can make its regulations to fit the different cases which arise. There would seem to be quite as much reason for regulating such matters by commission, as railroad rates or the affairs of large corporations.

If the proposal to give Congress power as to marriage and divorce shall be adopted, a marriage and divorce commission, with power of regulation, would seem to be in order, its license to be required for either a marriage or a divorce.

And where will the practice stop, if it is allowed to run its natural course? It will not be allowed to run its natural course; a halt will surely be called some time. But a practice is to be judged somewhat by its natural results. It is not to be expected that Congress will delegate matters of tariff or revenue, or river and harbor matters, or the matter of appropriations; although if legislation by commission is wise, it would seem to find a more reasonable field connected with some of these matters than where it is now at work or where it is proposed that it shall work. But the field of its present operation is large enough and important enough to call for the most serious consideration.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

If all legislative powers given to Congress by the Commerce clause, liberally construed, are to be exercised by commissions, a very large part of all the legislative powers granted by the Constitution will have been practically transferred to the Executive Department. The power of the President will be tremendously increased. Are we ready to give to the President despotic power? Is there not ground for fear that there may some day be a President of the United States not up to the standard of the past and the present in benevolence, integrity, intelligence and wisdom?

The rate-making power was given to the Interstate Commerce Commission largely because of the influence of the President; and it is his proposal that the control of corporations engaged in interstate commerce be given to a like commission. At the same time he proposes, if he does not demand, that the powers of the National Government be increased by transfer of some of the powers now belonging to the States. Centralization and legislation by commission are concurrently suggested. The National powers are to be increased and to be delegated, largely, to commissions to be appointed by the President and which will necessarily be substantially controlled by him. The two suggestions should be regarded together. They are part of the same plan and spring from the same general thought, namely, that adequate powers should be given to the Executive in order that he may work his will, according to his judgment, untrammelled, for the good of the people. Is not this to create government of the President by the President for the People? Cannot the President see danger in this as he views the possible results of Presidential elections in the future? And can we close our eyes to such danger?

THOMAS THACHER.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHAT THE PURE FOOD LAW HAS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED.

BY P. J. McCUMBER, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

On June 30th, 1906, the Pure Food Bill, which for six years had been making a strenuous battle for recognition, passed Congress, received the approval of the President and became law. Under its terms, however, it did not go into effect until January 1st, 1907. As an effective law, therefore, it is only about three and a half months old, and yet, it has already worked a wonderful revolution in the manufacturing and labelling of food products. The great progress in purifying the commercial field in foods is, of course, due in part to the preparation which has been going on since June 30th, 1906, the date of the approval of the law. It may be truly said that the law, to a great extent, has been self-enforcing. When the manufacturers, mixers and blenders of food products learned to a certainty that the Government would take a hand in stamping out all descriptions of fraud, they immediately adjusted their business to legitimate lines.

Three important things were sought to be accomplished by this national legislation: first, to eliminate all adulterations which might either be deleterious to health or tend to deceive; second to prevent all misbranding of food articles—that is, to compel every article to go upon the market under its true name and showing its true composition; third, to bring all of the diverse and antagonistic State legislation on the subject of foods to harmonize with the national law.

Regulations for the enforcement of the act have been established, in accordance with its provisions, by the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce and Labor. These regulations cover the collection of samples, methods of analysis, hearings, publications, standards for drugs and foods, labels for pro-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

prietary foods, adulterations, the substances which may be mixed and packed with foods, coloring, powdering, staining, preservatives, compounds, imitations, blends and all matters pertaining to commerce in foods, drugs and liquors.

Advisory standards of purity and excellency of food products, which are extremely useful in the enforcement of the act, have been established in relation to most of the articles affected by this law. Under this act, all misbranded and adulterated goods coming from foreign countries have been refused entry at our ports. Laboratories for the examination of such goods have been established and are in operation at the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, New Orleans, Chicago, and San Francisco. Laboratories are building at Buffalo, St. Paul, Kansas City, Galveston and Savannah.

No appropriation was made to enforce this law until the latter part of 1906, when $250,000 was set apart for that purpose. The Agricultural Department immediately began to organize the machinery for the interstate feature of the law. Chemists are now being examined and appointed for the work.

I am informed by the Agricultural Department that at least ninety-five per cent. of all the manufacturers of foods and drugs in the United States have changed their labels and methods of manufacture to comply with the provisions of the act.

There is undoubtedly an immense stock of adulterated and misbranded goods in the hands of wholesalers and retailers from the old stock which is still being dispensed to the public, but the newer product is for the most part pure as it comes from the manufacturers. There is, of course, a small minority who purpose to continue the sale of goods declared to be misbranded and adulterated, and to resist the law. No cases have as yet been brought into court, because the machinery for the enforcement of the interstate features of the law is not yet completed, and no importer has appealed from any decision of the Secretary of Agriculture in regard to imported food products.

The most active opposition to the law seems to come from the makers of compound liquors, ice-creams and flavoring extracts. I am also informed that the State Convention of Millers of Michigan has resolved to ignore the rulings of the Department respecting what constitutes rye flour. They persist in selling a mixture of rye flour with other flours under the label "rye flour."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

But the general sentiments of the manufacturing interests of the country are strongly in favor of complying with the law.

The most determined opposition to the spirit of the act is shown by the compounders and blenders of whiskies. The law chiefly defines what shall be deemed adulterations and misbrandings of food products. Following these definitions is this provision:

"Provided, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases: . . .

Second. In the case of articles labelled, branded or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations or blends, and the word 'compound,' 'imitation' or 'blend,' as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: Provided, that the term 'blend' as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only."

It was insisted by those who were seeking the enactment of the Pure Food Law that a large proportion of the proprietary whiskies were nothing more or less than fraudulent compounds of neutral spirits (alcohol) with water, prune juice for coloring and flavoring extracts to give them the proper flavor. For the most part, manufacturers of these whiskies claimed that they were manufactured by uniting different kinds of whiskies to secure an agreeable flavor, and most of them denied that they used neutral spirits. Congress, not desiring to do an injustice to those who blended several kinds of whiskies, agreed to an amendment of the bill which allowed the manufacturers to make their "imitations," "compounds" or "blends," but required them to label their goods accordingly so that a purchaser would know what he was buying. Congress intended by the law that, if a food product was made to imitate a different product, it should be marked "imitation." If it was a compound of two different products, it should be labelled "compound." If two like products were mixed together or blended, it should be labelled "blended."

These manufacturers are now compelled to admit that they are using crude alcohol, water, a percentage of real whiskey, coloring and flavoring material, and that they are seeking to place this product on the market under the label "blended whiskies." They refuse to use the word "compound," because

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that would indicate to the purchaser that whiskey and some other material, presumably alcohol and water, were united. Thus they attempt to avoid the plain intent and spirit of the law. The public understand "blended whiskies" to mean two or more whiskies combined, and hence the desire of the manufacturers to sell their concoction of alcohol, rain-water, prune juice and flavoring extracts for "blended whiskies." Congress declared a "blend" to be construed to mean a mixture of "like substances"; and these manufacturers insist that, inasmuch as whiskey consists of alcohol, water, with certain oils and flavors, alcohol is a like substance. To me the claim is preposterous. Words are to be construed in a law according to their general acceptation. When people compare things and denominate them "alike," they never have in mind their chemical composition, but that only which appeals directly to the senses. Take, for illustration, a dozen different kinds of whiskey. They would be like substances to the general understanding. It is said that sugar, cotton and sawdust contain exactly the same percentage of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, and they contain practically nothing else. If the position taken by those whiskey-manufacturers is correct, sawdust and sugar are like substances, and could be combined and marked "blended sugar." Glucose and syrup could be combined and labelled "blended syrup."

As before stated, one of the reasons for securing national legislation was the belief that the several States would conform their laws to harmonize with the national law. This expectation is rapidly being realized. During the last winter, the following States have remodelled their food laws: Louisiana, Georgia, Indiana, Vermont, Kansas, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Missouri, South Carolina. Similar bills were introduced in North Dakota, Maine, Delaware, California, New Jersey, Tennessee, Illinois, Texas, New York and Pennsylvania. This shows a most noteworthy movement toward uniformity of law throughout the States, as well as uniformity of standards. The honest manufacturer has heretofore suffered great inconvenience because of the diverse State laws on the subject of labelling, etc. Not only did the laws of the State differ materially from each other, but the construction placed on similar laws by Food Commissioners of the different States were inharmonious and antagonistic. Goods properly labelled to meet the requirements in one State

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

would be held improperly labelled for admission into another State. In the near future, manufacturers will be free from the necessity of making labels in accordance with forty-five different kinds of laws, as they have been practically held to do in the past.

The Department of Agriculture will soon be ready to begin action in the courts against those who violate the provisions of the act. Undoubtedly, very few actions will be necessary.

The moral influence of the law has been excellent. With uniform State laws reaching every adulterated and misbranded article of food which chances to escape over the border, and with a similar national law which can reach at the root of the evil, we may justly look for excellent results in eliminating all kinds of frauds, deceits and counterfeits from the commerce of the country in food productions.

P. J. McCumber.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DOES GERMANY MENACE THE WORLD'S PEACE?

The Truth about the only "Offensive" Navy.

BY W. G. FITZ-GERALD.

Among all the blazing indiscretions of Prince Hohenlohe's "Memoirs" no feature was so embarrassing to the German Emperor, acknowledged War Lord of the world, as the continued harping on the fact of his requiring his new Navy for purely "offensive purposes."

But this statement, even coming from an Imperial Chancellor, has long been discounted; Europe is convinced that the Kaiser means mischief when his fleet of "Dreadnoughts" is complete, or nearly so. And no fewer than eighteen are projected, each mounting sixteen eleven-inch guns in the primary battery, as against the ten twelve-inch guns of the British ships.

There are besides, built or building, a horde of giant cruisers, destroyers, torpedo-boats of 600 tons, and submarines that are the sum of all others. The Reichstag is to be asked for $50,000,000 to widen and deepen the Kiel Canal and dredge the troublesome harbors so as to admit of monsters like the new "Ersatz Sachsen" and her sisters passing from the Baltic to the North Sea.

Kiel and Wilhelmshaven are fast becoming immense naval arsenals; and within five years the Emperor's dream of "Weltpolitik," with a mighty fleet for a symbol and "more markets; more room for my people," as a shibboleth, is to be realized, as set forth in the inspired preamble to the Navy Act of 1900: "Germany must have a fleet of such strength that a war, even against the mightiest naval power, would involve risks threatening the Supremacy of that Power." This dictum, by the way, was a start-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ling advance on the very modest suggestion brought before the Reichstag three years previously. But the Kaiser walked warily, knowing the pitfalls that beset even his privileged feet.

History records no such dramatic incident, nor one fraught with such momentous possibilities, as the sudden appearance of this "Offensive" Navy. It has been described as "the most amazing achievement in statecraft ever accomplished by a single man." A little more than fifty years ago a German war-ship was unknown on the sea. A mere decade ago there were but a few insignificant ironclads guarding the Baltic and Black sea coasts; whereas next year the Empire looks for positive supremacy on the sea, as well as on land—a condition unknown in the world's modern history.

On the very day of his father's death the present Emperor issued a General Order to his Navy, and from that day to this he has striven with the enthusiasm of a fanatic; the force of a Bismarck, and the wiliness of a Machiavelli, to educate his people to the needs of a Navy. "Our future lies on the sea," he told them.

He founded the German Navy League, which in a few years had a membership of half a million and an income of $180,000; he proved to British Naval Constructor Sir Edward Reed that he could design, navigate and fight a first-class battle-ship; and even the Imperial yacht "Hohenzollern" was made into a formidable object-lesson in matters naval, so that it might carry the lesson wherever it went.

But the Emperor met indifference at first, and worse. Fettered with a colossal militarism that has turned the Empire into an armed camp, the people set their face against a big Navy,—a fleet not only capable of defending their insignificant coast-line, but of operating on the offensive in distant seas.

Their burden was already grievous. True, the best classes sympathized in part with their Emperor's ambitions for national greatness; but they complained his pace was so rapid he was exhausting the nation's vitality. Thus the current Budget shows a deficit of more than $80,000,000.

During the von Bülow Administration it was pointed out the National Debt increased $612,500,000; and colonial expenditure likewise grew to amazing proportions, with very barren results. The heaviest item under this head from 1893 to 1898 was but $2,125,000; whereas last year the colonial expenditure totalled $51,750,-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

000; and $45,000,000 worth of new taxation was voted last spring. Wilhelm II, it is an open secret, is bitterly disappointed with the failure of his "colonies" in Southwest Africa—Namaqua, Wanepo and Damara—upon which $175,000,000 has already been spent. The coast is appalling from a navigator's point of view, while the interior is a region of sand dunes, hot steppes, wild mountain ranges and arid veldt over which the Hottentot, Hendrick Witbooi, led the German eagles a weary dance that cost the War Office $850,000 a week, in spite of the new rifle and the vaunted "S" ammunition.

But Kaiser and Chancellor, as we know, have triumphed right along, and carried the Reichstag with them in passing plans for naval armaments, which are being carried out with truly American vigor by the German Admiralty, who never dream of curtailing a programme or dropping out a ship, as is so often done by other national assemblies. The Socialists, who complain of $4,000,000,000 having been squandered on armaments in a couple of decades, have been utterly routed; the Reichstag is still Imperial, and, as I shall show, the only "Offensive" Navy in the world is going forward at a feverish rate—even though the Empire has to sell $50,000,000 in new bonds to make good, in part, the Naval Deficit above mentioned.

The Kaiser is inflexible in a matter involving what he told the new Reichstag is the "supreme duty of strengthening Germany's position among civilized nations." Now what "strengthening" she can want, with five millions of men already armed for battle, is not clear. Certain it is the Empire is now committed to a tremendous battle-ship-building programme for the next ten years; and it is grotesque to maintain that this mighty armada, with eighteen ten-million-dollar "Dreadnoughts" in the van, is wanted solely to guard 100 miles of mud-banks and shoals in the North Sea.

The appearance of the British "Dreadnought," as we know, revolutionized the world's navies by setting up a new standard of speed and gun-power; but Germany intends to form an enormous fleet composed entirely of "Dreadnoughts" so fast and powerful that as a homogeneous armada none other afloat will be able to bring them to battle.

Their main battery carries sixteen eleven-inch guns of fifty calibres, as against the "Dreadnought's" ten twelve-inch guns

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of forty-five calibres. And the new German weapons are of an unknown type, firing so heavy a charge that the 793-pound shell will under battle conditions pierce the best twelve-inch Krupped armor afloat, at 7,000 yards.

The German Admiralty are satisfied they have designed the most powerful guns in existence; and each of the new monsters will carry six more of them than the next most powerful ironclad extant. The Germans have watched England, Japan, France and ourselves experimenting with giant ships in order to profit and improve upon all the best points, with special reference to German conditions. Thus, as her Navy will surely operate in the North Sea near home, and in the adjacent Atlantic, less space will be needed for coal and ammunition, leaving room for heavy artillery and far more of it. And the new German ships carry a tremendous secondary battery of four-inch and smaller guns, as shown in the "Ersatz Bayern" and her sisters; for it is in these smaller guns that the German Government found the "Dreadnought" so lacking. Money is to be poured out regardless of nothing but the Emperor's will. The Naval Estimates for the current year total $70,000,000, with a host of "extras" (a million for submarines); and a prospect of immense annual increases for the next decade or so, until Germany shall be "as authoritative as was the Roman Empire." These words are the Kaiser's own; and all the world knows he means what he says. Next year there will be four monster German ships building to the four British, so that England will have fallen far below her classic "Two-Power-Standard." It will be the same with certain 15,000-ton cruisers of a new type; while a 19,200-ton cruiser is to be built as a reply to the British "Indomitable" of 17,250 tons. Thus Germany will own the most powerful cruiser in all the world, far exceeding anything that Great Britain, the United States or Japan can show; her speed, with Parsons' turbines, will be over twenty-five knots—faster than the torpedo-boats of a decade ago! The horse-power developed will be nearly 50,000, and the cost above forty million marks. Here indeed is a startling programme.

The British Government, taxed on the subject recently by anxious members of Parliament, assured their hecklers they could build much faster than an upstart naval power like Germany. Now while that may have been true ten years ago, it is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

certainly not true to-day, whether of private or Imperial yards. The German battle-ship "Barbarossa" was built in two years and nine months; the British "Albion" took four years and seven months. Again, the German "Braunschweig" was finished in two years and eleven months; while the British "New Zealand" took three years and five months. And quite recently the "Schlesien," 13,500 tons, the last of the "Deutschland" class to take the water, was launched in six months from the date of her keel being laid!

Indeed, the world's amazement on this subject would be much more pronounced were it not for the almost impenetrable veil of secrecy which Germany throws over her new ambitions. Count Ernst von Reventlow, her most distinguished naval expert, has cautioned all editors to refrain "on patriotic grounds" from too precipitate publication of the Empire's naval secrets. And there are hints in Paris that the new German "Dreadnoughts" will spring surprises on the world's Admiralties.

Plans are quietly laid before the Reichstag, and then passed unanimously and put into execution forthwith, as in the case of the six huge armored cruisers added to the Programme of 1900, and the flotilla of forty-eight fast and powerful "coastal destroyers" of 520 tons and twenty-eight knots. And before long Germany will have ample docking facilities for her new monsters, thanks to the immense programme of dredging and constructive work now going forward in both seas.

For years past the Admiralty have been spending immense sums in new docks and general extension of the great yards at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. At the latter port docks Nos. 4, 5 and 6 are now complete and will take in any "Dreadnought." The work of extending Kiel Dockyard, however, has been more difficult than at Wilhelmshaven, for ground has had to be recovered from the harbor.

Beyond doubt it is from the Kiel Canal that the Emperor has received his severest check. When it was opened, twelve years ago, the biggest battle-ship afloat was the British "Inflexible," of 11,880 tons. "We doubt," said the German Admiralty, in effect, "whether 15,000 tons will ever be exceeded. At all events, why should *we* exceed this, with our home waters in the North Sea so shallow?" Accordingly, ships were designed to fit the canal as trains for a tunnel.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The destruction—by mine, torpedo or explosion—of the recent Japanese battle-ships "Yashima," "Hatsuse" and "Mikasa" in the late war, seemed an additional argument against putting too many golden eggs in one big basket. But then came the recent sessions of the British Admiralty, supplied with unique data from the Japanese Admirals. And after these the "Dreadnought," an entirely new type, thousands of tons heavier than any battle-ship afloat, fast as a scout, because of turbine instead of reciprocating engines, in gun-power the mistress of the sea.

Now no "Dreadnought" can pass through the sixty miles of strategic waterway known as the Kiel Canal, for it is but twenty-seven feet deep, with docks both narrow and poor. The Kaiser and his advisers debated long on the perplexing situation, but realized at last that the all Big Gun, Big Ship, with her consort, the enormous armored cruiser, had come to stay; and that they, too, must begin anew, as it were, and lay down giants.

With amazing energy the defeat was faced, enormously costly mistakes written off as unavoidable, and a tremendous programme of 18,000 ton "Dreadnoughts," and formidable armored cruisers of 15,000 tons and more, undertaken instead. Yet even now the German designers cling to their own types. For some reason they do not believe in the twelve-inch gun; there is no such weapon in their navy. And they continue to produce some, at least, of the smaller war-ships. Thus an entirely new type of small cruisers is built or building with a speed of twenty-four knots, and the British experts declare these will certainly *not* be found in the North Sea and Baltic when Germany thinks the time has arrived to deal a sudden and smashing blow.

Already the Australians are beginning to feel uneasy about the security of their growing sea-borne trade. German naval officers make no secret of the fact that their navy is not only intended to strike at Great Britain, but that they will rely largely for success in the suddenness of the attack.

According to the "Indiscreet Chancellor," the German military party was thoroughly hostile to Great Britain so far back as 1890; and of late strenuous efforts have been made to maintain an "active service fleet" consisting of two squadrons, one of eight and the other of ten first-class battle-ships of the line, with a reserve of four ironclads and ten cruisers and four smaller vessels for use as scouts.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

German strategists and writers are constantly devising theoretical attacks and designs upon Great Britain. One plan was the collection in the port of Hamburg of shipping with a gross tonnage of 500,000 tons, followed by the hostile descent of 250,000 picked troops upon the British shores. The invading army was to bring with it but few impedimenta, save bicycles for the hybrid arm that was to take the place of cavalry. Only the other day thirty-six fast German destroyers, manœuvring off Cuxhaven, suddenly received orders to make a dash for the British Coast, and they certainly succeeded in escaping detection by the British naval authorities.

Ever since the amazing disclosures of Prince Hohenlohe, England has been keenly alert in all matters pertaining to the "Offensive Navy"; and public men whose opinions carry weight have been gravely warning the public that the hour of trial may be at hand. Sir Edward Russell declares "it is absolute folly to hide our eyes to the fact that all the war equipment of Germany is aimed against Great Britain."

Germany, it is explained, must have space to colonize in, and such space can only be acquired after defeating England. Africa is already parcelled out between France and Great Britain; the Monroe Doctrine bars South America—at present. Moves in Asia Minor are hampered at every turn; and another Kiao-Chou would precipitate war before Germany was ready. And as the French know, Germany never *does* strike until she *is* ready. Moreover, the vast French indemnity after Sedan would be nothing to what England would be called upon to pay were she to sue for peace. And besides money, Germany would doubtless promptly occupy Asia Minor and Egypt, thus holding the key to India.

Incidentally, it is said that another important goal of Germany is no less a nation than Brazil, and that if once the United States could be induced to abandon the Monroe Doctrine, then the Fatherland would absorb that big slice of South America and be satisfied. Certain it is that just now the Germans are suffering from "Reichsverdrossenheit." In other words they are "fed up" on Empire, and not even their troubles in Southwest Africa can make them falter in the perfecting of their "Offensive" Fleet.

That fleet's activity is best seen at home at Kiel, on the Baltic or in the great naval harbor at Wilhelmshaven, lying behind its

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dykes twenty feet high. Here scores of millions of dollars have been spent on harbors, forts, strategic railroads, docks and general works. Wilhelmshaven contains 35,000 inhabitants, practically every one of whom is in some way or other connected with the new Navy. It is sought by wire-pulling in Denmark to close the Baltic Sea altogether to foreign fleets, thereby securing effective protection for the German Coast, and particularly for the port of Kiel. At any moment it is thought Germany may make a fresh move in Holland, and the inclusion of that country in the German Empire is one of the absolute certainties of the near future, unless France and England are both so strong by land and sea as to make such a project more than perilous to the Kaiser.

It is thought, too, that a reconstruction of Central Europe may at any time add sixteen million Germans, at present under the Austrian flag, to the German dominions; and, moreover, with the passing of each decade, Germany adds eleven millions to her population, as against the five millions of England and France combined. European strategic writers are unanimous in asserting that Germany will not wait until Russia has recovered, but will "advance" within two or three years at the outside, by which time she will have a magnificent offensive fleet, manned by scientists even more thorough than the Japanese themselves, and capable, as her officers openly boast, of dealing a swift and crushing blow upon Britain's sea-power. In this fleet lies the secret of British resentment towards Germany. That feeling flared forth over the proposed German "demonstration" in the North Sea when the famous "Mad-Dog Fleet" under Rojestvensky attacked the inoffensive fishing-smacks off the Dogger Bank. At first sight it would seem difficult to explain the friction and bad feeling that unquestionably exist between these two great nations. There is no sharply defined point of issue, such as Morocco was recently between Germany and France, but on the other hand, no secret is made of the fact that the "Offensive" Navy is aimed at British power.

It is little wonder, therefore, that Germany absolutely vetoed any talk of the limitation of armaments at the Hague Peace Conference, when she was employed in putting the finishing-touches to a tremendous Navy, which one of her late Imperial Chancellors calmly assures the world is needed only for "Offensive Purposes."

W. G. FITZ-GERALD.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW BOOKS REVIEWED.

BY LOUISE COLLIER WILLCOX, HENRY LOOMIS NELSON AND GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

"A SOVEREIGN REMEDY."*

AMONG the novels of this year, Mrs. Steel's stands out as not only of value in itself, but as tending in a new and hopeful direction. If the purpose of fiction be to divert, as we are so volubly and frequently reminded, yet the modes of entertainment are two: one may shift the burden of the personal life by confining oneself in something smaller, or one may forget oneself by entering into a fuller and a wider circling interplay of human currents. To those who prefer the ampler treatment, the turn of the fashion to a larger structure is devoutly to be welcomed.

It has been said that "were a God to tell his life, he would do so in two words."

> "He lives full life who never thinks of life;
> He is half dead who ponders life and death."

It is, however, the business of the novel to ponder life and death and to portray the shifting circumstance of human existence.

The slight novel of the fashion now passing concerned itself with the principal character, his vicissitudes, triumphs and associations; it avoided daintily any deep delving and stepped warily over the most even of surfaces. But it was as possible that it should become a bore in its kind as that an uninterrupted perusal of the encyclopædia might be so, in another.

Mrs. Steel is not a young woman; she has passed middle age, is a mother and a grandmother, has lived a full and varied life in different quarters of the globe, and has, as we may easily trace, never spared herself investigation or part-playing. She

* "A Sovereign Remedy." By Flora Annie Steel. Doubleday, Page & Co., 1907.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

comes to her task with a mind well furnished, with a habit of skilled observation, and with the wide outlook of one who has in the fullest way lived threescore years.

In some ways, notably in the matter of plot-structure, "A Sovereign Remedy" is not so finished a work as "On the Face of the Waters," but it is a larger book dealing with more vital and more abstract subjects. The mechanism seems at times awkward, and at others it verges upon fantasticality. She has drawn together the folk of a Welsh village, an English peer and his circle of relatives, a heroine who is the outcome of a strange experiment in education, a vigorous and pushing young clerk of the lower middle class, several unscrupulous financiers, and has shown the interplay of life with life. Her types are distinct and well drawn, none better, perhaps, than the sharp-tongued, keen-witted servant, Martha, and the old gardener, Adam.

If one compare this book with an old-fashioned novel, with "Middlemarch," for example, one finds it not quite so well-covered a canvas. Mrs. Steel introduces four love-affairs, interesting and distinctly wrought out, two ending in marriage, one in tragedy and deterioration, and the principal one ending in the more satisfactory and final solution of death, so that we may feel that for the lovers the personal dream and its illusions are blotted out or else that they are in some way united and acquiescent.

As against this "Middlemarch" has for its love interests, the affairs of Mary Garth, Rosamund Vincy, Celia Brooke and poor Dorothea's complicated relations to Casaubon, Sir James, Lydgate and Ladislaw, and there are as well Rosamund's flirtations with Ladislaw and Lydgate's cousin and the rector's disappointed love for Mary Garth, making, in all, ten emotional threads of which we must keep the ends in hand. We have as theme the threefold influence of woman as siren, angel of the house and saint. Of moral problems we have the clashing claims of comfort and science in Lydgate, the perplexities of futile learning and faint performance in Casaubon, the difficulties of ordinary honesty in Bulstrode, the shrinkage of meanness and stinginess in the old miser, and the whole problem of aspiration and use and wont in Dorothea and various minor problems. In Mrs. Steel's novel the themes are fewer and not quite so fully worked out. We have the function of judgment in religion, the deleterious effects of religious emotionalism upon uneducated people, the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

debasing influence of money (which is indeed the main theme and lends the book its title), and the vague encroachment upon the material world of those powers not yet accounted for in the dreams of our philosophy. So that the novel while it is larger and more significant than the current novel, cannot yet claim to have reached in bulk and significance to the standards of the great novels of a past generation.

Still, there are many things for which we are deeply grateful to Mrs. Steel as we lay her book down. One is that the stress upon the emotional side of life is not overemphasized. Another is the vividness and charm, amounting at moments to lyric rapture, with which she depicts the Welsh hills and that far-away island in the group of the Sporades. We get from her sentences the scent of the winds, the vision of the flower-covered floor of earth, the shifting clouds, the very touch of the soft air on the skin as well as a liberal feeling for action. We are set free from the trammels of the individual life with its purpose and passion, its thwarting and finality, and come to a fuller sense of life playing over into death, of death overlapping and covering life, of the part turning in the whole and the whole beneficently engulfing the part.

LOUISE COLLIER WILLCOX.

THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.*

As Secretary Root well says in his prefatory paper to the first number of the "American Journal of International Law": "The increase of popular control over national conduct, which marks the political development of our time, makes it constantly more important that the great body of the people in each country should have a just conception of their international rights and duties."

Further on he says: "One of the chief obstacles to the peaceable adjustment of international controversies is the fact that the negotiator or arbitrator who yields any part of the extreme claims of his own country and concedes the reasonableness of any argument of the other side is quite likely to be violently condemned by great numbers of his own countrymen who have never taken the pains to make themselves familiar with the merits of

* "The American Journal of International Law." A Quarterly. Vol. I. First Quarter: The American Society of International Law.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the controversy, or have considered only the arguments on their own side."

Mr. Root here illumines with a single sentence a fundamental and, we may say, a constitutional weakness of our treaty-making power—a weakness that may easily become a menacing danger. Moreover, this danger is the more likely to be encountered the more intimate, and therefore complex, become our relations with foreign governments. And since it is inevitable that our international business shall increase, having already become of much greater moment than the framers of the Constitution, and Washington himself, ever contemplated, it is of the utmost importance, to refer again to Secretary Root's significant preface to the new Quarterly, that a sufficient number of our people ought to become so familiar with international law as "to lead and form public opinion in every community in our country upon all important international questions as they rise."

The great difficulty with our conduct of international business is an utter disregard by powerful interested sections, or classes, of our international obligations, and of the rights and even the feelings of foreign countries. The diplomatic history of the country is full of incidents that indicate the difficulty not only of maintaining, but of establishing, fair and friendly relations between ourselves and foreign countries. We are not singular in this respect, for Great Britain sometimes discovers that the interests of a colony stand in the empire's way and prevent the consummation of an agreement which would be of great advantage to the whole, although, perhaps, it might be detrimental to the objecting colony. This powerlessness of the empire as against an interested colony was conspicuously demonstrated when Lord Salisbury was compelled by the Dominion government to withdraw from an agreement into which he had entered with Mr. Bayard.

So difficult has it been to secure proper consideration of the rights of foreign powers that the policy of ratification by the Senate has been called in question, as treaties made by the authority of the United States are, as the supreme law of the land, superior to State laws and even to State constitutions, the propriety of the Senate's participation in treaty-making can hardly be denied; but Senators often act under popular influence, and this is natural and to be expected. At any rate, it is to be

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

reckoned with. The Senate thus destroyed the Olney-Pauncefote treaty which provided for general arbitration between ourselves and Great Britain. Thus, the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty was defeated, as, subsequently, in its answer to the demand of the Gloucester fishermen, was the Hay-Bond treaty.

It is only necessary to allude to these isolated instances, in order to emphasize the argument of Mr. Root. When John Hay was on his way to London, to assume the office of Ambassador to the English court, he had reached the conclusion that the United States would never again make an important treaty. In one way, his conclusion has not been vindicated, but, in another, it has, for recent treaties have been mainly negotiated with the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, or the majority of its members, as parties to the negotiation. It will be readily seen, however, that negotiation, except on occasion, must be grievously hampered when one negotiator is faced by so many negotiators and objectors.

The American Society of International Law has established its quarterly for the purpose of furnishing a body of literature on international questions in which the country is interested. In view of what has already been said, it is apparent that enlightenment is needed in this country, and that there is needed, even more, a self-restraint and a largeness of view with which, so far as international relations are concerned, a democracy is not blessed. The habit of mind which leads men to trust to experts matters in which their own interest is involved, is not yet ours; nor, especially, have we acquired any part of that fine spirit of international courtesy which would leave unquestioned to a foreign power any right which it might have acquired by a treaty with our government, even when we are surprised, and discontented, by learning, unexpectedly it may be, of the existence of the right. If the association succeeds in stimulating the proper international spirit, even among a comparatively small but influential class, it will accomplish something that is desirable.

The Quarterly is, in itself, and, in every way, admirable. Among its special articles is one of especial interest in the Calvo and Drago doctrine, defending the position of the United States against international debt-collecting, while editorials treat specially of the Algeciras Conference; the Peace of the Marblehead; Mr. Root's South-American Trip; the Newfoundland Fisheries;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Nature of the Government in Cuba; and the Japanese School Question.

Very valuable features of the Quarterly are, a "Chronicle of International Events," "Public Documents relating to International Law" and "Judicial Decisions involving Questions of International Law."

In a supplement are contained copies of important international documents, including Señor Drago's letter of 1902, to the Argentine Minister at Washington, a letter which contains the authoritative statement of his doctrine; the text of the agreement between England and France respecting Egypt and Morocco, and the convention between the two of 1904; the text of the Peace of Portsmouth; the Newfoundland Act of 1905; our own Immigration Act of 1906; and the General Act of the Algeciras Conference.

As the table of contents indicates, the Quarterly promises to be an international book of reference for the publicist, the student of international law and history, and for the writer on public questions.

HENRY LOOMIS NELSON.

THE HOHENLOHE MEMOIRS.*

THE English publishers of the Memoirs of Prince Hohenlohe tell us that the translation is made from the first, unexpurgated, German edition, the book now selling in Germany being a second edition revised by order of the Emperor. It therefore shares the faults of the German edition—long-windedness and futile digressions—and has a full sufficiency of faults of its own, particularly in the spelling of German words. This last, as well as faults of proof-reading in the English text, may be due to the hasty preparation of this translation, and may be forgiven, therefore, as they are not very serious.

The German editor of the Memoirs, Friedrich Curtius, performed his task under the most difficult conditions possible. He had been engaged for the work by Prince Hohenlohe himself only a few short weeks before the latter's death. The Prince had distinctly stated that the book was to be in the nature of a volume of memoirs, not a connected biography. It therefore became nec-

* "Memoirs of Prince Chlodwig of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfuerst." New York: The Macmillan Company.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

essary for the editor to undertake the task of arranging a tremendous mass of miscellaneous papers, and printing them as they were, reverence to the wishes of the dead Prince forbidding any interference on the part of others. Had Prince Hohenlohe been able to supervise the work himself, he would doubtless have eliminated much unnecessary repetitionary matter, and, in the light of subsequent events as well as in the light of his own riper judgment, would doubtless have suppressed much conjecturing and prophesying anent politicial doings. Particularly in cases where the passing of time proved his judgment to have been a false one.

Considering them as they are now, the two copious volumes of the Memoirs present moments of intermittent charm, records of much value in the more intimate history of so-called "high politics" and long stretches of gossip, conjecture, barren tedium.

There is one picture that stands out complete when one has finished the reading, however, and that is the portrait of the Prince himself. Careful and guarded though his utterances are when speaking of others, he gives us now and then a glimpse into his own inner life, and he gives us a great deal of involuntary self-revelation in his opinions of men and things. It is an agreeable personality, on the whole. A courtly, well-meaning gentleman, taking the doctrine of *noblesse oblige* very seriously; earnest, high-minded and clean-living, deeply religious without cant, broad-minded, as far as it was possible for one of his station and his mental calibre to be, eminently tactful and diplomatic in public and private life. He is kind to those who serve him, amiable always to his equals whatever his private opinion may be, admiringly tolerant of the wishes of his pleasure-loving wife, although caring little for social gayety himself; he is not ambitious, because birth had placed him in a position as high as he could wish for, but desirous seriously of doing some good in the world, and anxious to avoid the hollow pleasure-seeking idleness in which the lives of most of his class are passed. Of this he says, in a letter to a favorite sister:

"The happy ones in this country and in our class are not the men but the women, provided that they appreciate their situation. Nothing more easily depresses a clever, thoughtful man than the consciousness that he has no object for his efforts and activities. Do not tell me that I ought to be content with my present sphere. It does not give me

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nearly enough to do, and the occupation which it provides is not of the kind to raise the mind. It may be all very well for later years, but it is no school for life, and I must insist on going to school. I will and must recognize the truth of Chamisso's words, 'Let us work and create by means of our knowledge lest we should conceive the idea of blowing our brains out.'"

A prince of royal blood who has such a view of life and seriously endeavors to live up to it, compels admiration for his character, be his mentality what it may.

The point of view from which we see the many men of many lands and the many stirring events that passed before the Prince's ken, is naturally a one-sided one. Whole strata of vivid life, seething through the march of eventful years in civilization's onrush, were blank pages to him. They meant nothing to him; he did not understand them. The bird's-eye view of life is not always a correct one. It is far harder to arrive at a just understanding of values when life is looked at from above, and the man in the street has a better chance of knowing what Life really is than the prince of the blood who has never been allowed to form an opinion at first hand, has never had any opportunity of so doing. Hohenlohe travelled much, but apart from the varying landscape beauties, and the actual moving about in trains and boats, he did not travel. For it was the same cosmopolitanly educated, cosmopolitanly thinking, French-speaking circle of royalties, princes and high-priced statesmen that he met everywhere. An occasional stranger from the great outside world who happened into this charmed region was too much of a curiosity to be understood as a type. Therefore it is unjust to cavil at the well-meaning, tactful Prince because he did not write about things he did not know nor understand. He showed his tact and his wisdom by restricting himself to subjects that came within the limit of his particular sort of knowledge of life.

Within these limits he saw much. His desire for public life led him first into the service of Bavaria — his position as mediatized prince placed him outside the necessity of allegiance to any particular German monarch — and he soon won the position of a Cabinet Minister. His total lack of the particularistic patriotism which was then in its last throes and was keeping German politics in a turmoil, fitted him eminently for the post of Foreign Minister, and he became a necessary part of the diplo-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

matic relations between Bavaria and Prussia. Prince Hohenlohe believed in German unity, and understood the growing power and energy of Prussia. He thought that German unity could take the form of an alliance of an association of Southern States, with Bavaria at the head, in union with the North German Federation, led by Prussia. He held out for the measure of independence to which Bavaria's history and importance entitled her, but it is easy to see, in spite of the guarded character of his political utterances, that Prince Hohenlohe suspected Bismarck's designs in drawing out the negotiations for union, in temporizing on any excuse. Dimly he foresaw that what Bismarck wanted was not a coalition on terms laid down by the still powerful alliance of Southern States. His scheme was German unity, with Prussia in the lead, the Southern States forced to come in on Prussia's terms. All he was working for before that was merely the assurance that the Southern States would lend him military support in case of war. Sure of this, he brought about the war, and then could dictate his own terms to the rest of Germany. Hohenlohe suspected this, but shrugged his shoulders and went on his quiet, tactful way, realizing how powerless he was against Prussian bulldog aggressiveness.

When the Prince is writing of his many years in public life in Munich we wish he had not been quite so imbued with reverential respect for the person of a monarch. We would like to have heard something more, from one in close personal connection with Ludwig II, of the life of that unfortunate king, whose mental trouble was drawing down over him just at that time. And there is one thing Prince Hohenlohe might have altered had he arranged his papers himself. It is hardly possible even for a prince of royal blood, in the light of what has come since, to dismiss Richard Wagner with a few short sentences that show he was considered nothing more than a vulgar favor-hunting hanger-on of royalty.

Prince Chlodwig glided naturally into Prussian service after many years of journeyings, public and private. He was preeminently fitted for President of the Reichstag as well as for Imperial Ambassador to Paris, both positions requiring the unselfish tact that would allow him to be merely a courtly "buffer" between the brutality of Bismarckian directness and the sensitiveness of the outer world. During these years Prince Hohenlohe bore to Bismarck somewhat of the relation that a tactful, well-bred wife

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bears towards a husband who has made his way by sheer force of talent and personality. Bismarck said what he wished to do or to have done. Hohenlohe translated it into the carefully chosen words of social and diplomatic relations, and things went well. Nobody's feelings were hurt, and the things desired were accomplished. The Governorship of Alsace-Lorraine was another such "buffer" position, demanding infinite tact against pressure from above, discontent from below. Then, finally, at an age when most men retire from public life, Prince Chlodwig found himself Chancellor of the Empire.

The last portion of the book, dealing with these years of exalted office, should be the most interesting of all. But it is sappy and unsatisfactory. The editor tells us that the events here spoken of are too recent, and the personages mentioned, most of them, still alive, and that therefore he could make but sparing use of the Prince's copious notes of his term as Chancellor. He promises more later; it is easy to see just what he is waiting for before publishing the later book. And it is also easy to see, from what has been printed, that it is in this portion of the volume that most of the Imperial-decreed expurgation took place.

Prince Hohenlohe believes in a "king by the grace of God," but the Hohenzollern family are upstarts compared with the Hohenlohes, and it is hardly to be expected that a veteran diplomat who had seen fifty years of active service would always be quite as devout, in his private thoughts, as his youthful master would wish him to be. What he does allow himself to say at times, or rather what the editor allows him to say, makes us curious to know what he really *did* say when writing in his private diary.

GRACE ISABEL COLBRON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WORLD-POLITICS.

LONDON: ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, *March, 1907.*

SINCE my last communication we have passed through some not uneventful weeks. Parliament has met, is now, indeed, on the point of adjourning for the Easter recess, and the London County Council elections have been held. The latter event positively for a time overshadowed the former. The opening days of March saw a phenomenon unique in English politics. It saw London, and not only London, but the whole country, turning its back on the national legislature at Westminster and absorbed in a purely local struggle for the capture of the capital. Like nearly every metropolis, London, as a rule, is magnificently indifferent to its civic affairs. It is altogether too rich, too languid, too vast, too sociable to develop any real sense of corporate unity, any active and genuine consciousness of local patriotism. Until the campaign of a few weeks ago, the municipal electorate of London was very largely an unplumbed sea. It was rarely that more than half the voters on the register took the trouble to go to the poll. In the eighteen years of its existence, the London County Council, except between 1895 and 1898, when the two parties were equally balanced, had been uniformly under the control of the Progressives, of those, that is, who favored the policy of municipal ownership. Their opponents, the Moderates, or, as they now call themselves, the Municipal Reformers, having no alternative policy to put forward and no effective rallying cry, had been practically reduced to the rôle of unproductive criticism. But this year, for the first time in their history, they roused themselves to a tremendous effort. They collected a huge campaign fund, covered the walls with cartoons and placards, deafened the city with their denunciations of extrava-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gance, socialism, jobbery and inefficiency, and after a struggle of almost incredible abuse, they flung the Progressives out of power. Before the election, the Progressives had a majority of 50; today they are in a minority of 40. But it is an amazing commentary on London's imperturbable want of interest in local questions that, even after these unparalleled efforts, only fifty-two per cent. of the voters went to the poll.

It is difficult to appraise aright a victory won by such means and so clearly destitute of finality. Taking it as a whole the Progressives' record during the past eighteen years has been one of splendid energy and success. They have made London a cleaner, brighter, healthier and far more convenient city to live in and move about in. Some of their enterprises may have been unfortunate—the municipal service of steamers on the Thames, for instance, has turned out badly—and a certain amount of wastefulness may properly be charged against them. But no suggestion of corruption or "graft" has ever clung to them, and in rescuing water, light and traction from the grip of private monopolies they have unquestionably been carrying out a policy that commends itself to the great majority of Londoners. As a matter of fact, London is still very far behind Glasgow, Birmingham and Manchester in the development of municipal enterprise. It is true that the rates have risen on an average throughout London in the last ten years by one shilling and fourpence (about thirty-three cents). But only an infinitesimal portion of this increase can be laid at the door of the County Council—not more, I think, than twopence. The growing needs of education and the Conservative policy of putting the denominational schools upon the rates have been responsible for most of it; and the borough councils and guardians, on which bodies the Moderates have usually predominated, and the metropolitan asylums board for the remainder. The Moderates at the recent election obscured these facts by every artifice of misrepresentation. They made the most of the loss on the Thames steamboats and of two or three other shortcomings and irregularities that, except during an election, nobody would have thought worth troubling about. With far greater fairness and effect they argued that the policy pursued by the Progressives could only end in the duplication, on an infinitely vaster scale, of the scandals that had been unearthed in Poplar and West Ham, in the gradual repres-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sion of individual effort and enterprise, and in the erection of a spendthrift, demoralized and semi-Socialist state. They attacked, too, the Progressives' methods of finance and accounts, and charged them with concealing losses on some of their undertakings by a confused system of bookkeeping and inadequate audits.

All this told heavily. Many people felt, anyway, that the Progressives had been in office quite long enough, and that a few years of opposition would do them no harm. Many more were disturbed by the projects of old-age pensions, State aid for the unemployed, free meals for school children, and so on, which the incursion of the Labor Party has thrust into the forefront of English politics, and were anxious to strike at the spirit behind such projects at every opportunity. Again, the Progressives were appealing to Parliament for power to institute an enormous scheme for placing the electric-lighting supply of all London under County Council control. Moreover, hitherto a Progressive majority on the County Council has always coincided with a Conservative majority in the House of Commons; and this has meant that, in the many cases where Parliamentary authority has had to be sought for County Council enterprises, the Progressives have been checked and denied. But now, with a Radical Government overwhelmingly in power at Westminster, this hindrance has been removed; and it was rightly suspected that, if the Progressives were again returned to office, they would find the path of reform lying absolutely clear before them and might be tempted, and even urged, into throwing off all restraint. These reasons, and many like them, combined to sweep the Moderates into power. Their achievements and policy in office, I venture to predict, will be mainly negative. They will not encourage any more municipal undertakings, but they will not attempt to cut down those that now exist. The public services will go on very much as before and be maintained in all their present efficiency. The rates, therefore, will not be sensibly reduced, nor will the County Council's income be sensibly increased.

In the wider sphere of national affairs, the past month has produced much that is interesting and important, but little that is exciting, and Parliament, while always fully occupied, has been spared big debates and first-class measures. After the strain and contentiousness of the session of 1906, the change is as

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

welcome to the nation at large as it must be to the Members themselves, with the exception, of course, of those insatiable Radicals who count every day wasted on which some bill does not receive the royal assent. It will not be until after the Easter holidays that the tug-of-war is renewed in the right spirit of ferocity. Nevertheless, the session so far has been far from barren. It has seen the introduction of Mr. Haldane's scheme for the reconstruction of the auxiliary forces, a scheme which aims at forming a second-line army, 300,000 strong, by amalgamating the Militia, Volunteers and Yeomanry, and organizing them in fourteen divisions under the direction of country associations. I am quite incompetent to pronounce upon the merits of this plan. It took Mr. Haldane, who is not a loquacious statesman, about three hours to unfold it to the House; and it would probably take me three years to understand it. But I gather, first, that military opinion is, on the whole, favorable to it; secondly, that it depends on time and the people themselves to make it work; and thirdly, that if it breaks down, the whole system of voluntary enlistment for national defence falls with it. Mr. Haldane announced a reduction in the army estimates of more than $10,000,000; and, a week later, the Government, while pledging itself to maintain both now and in the future the two-Power standard, foreshadowed an aggregate decrease in naval expenditure of $12,500,000 as compared with the previous year, and of $40,000,000 as compared with three years ago. Besides these defence measures, Parliament has talked out a bill conferring a limited suffrage on women, has discussed many colonial questions, has considered one bill for establishing a dual ownership of the land on a compulsory basis in Scotland, and another for relieving the local education authorities of the cost of special religious instruction in the Church of England schools, has set about reforming Parliamentary procedure once more, and has passed a platonic motion in favor of disestablishment.

Moreover, the month has been made memorable by the emergence into public life of Lord Curzon, who has announced his intention of reentering Parliament before long, and whom the House and country will welcome with acclamation when he steps once more into the arena. Hardly less noteworthy was the explosively candid speech delivered by Lord Rosebery, who for the past fifteen months has kept altogether in the background, on

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

March 26th to the members of the Liberal League, an organization which he founded and over which he still presides for the purpose of propagating among Liberals a spirit of sane and consecutive imperialism abroad and of cautious step-by-step reform at home. In that speech Lord Rosebery warned the Government against the folly of overloading their programme and making more promises than they could possibly fulfil. He feared that in its policy in regard to temperance, the land question and the House of Lords, the Liberal Party "might find itself permanently connected with hostility to property in all its forms, and if that were so the party would at no distant date be squeezed out between Socialism and Conservatism." He criticised with great and justifiable severity the proposal to introduce the ruinous system of dual land ownership into England, prophesied that little more would be heard of the Irish Education Bill outlined by Mr. Bryce, reiterated his objection to Home Rule, and reminded the Government that nearly all Liberal Governments fell because they filled property with a sense of insecurity. He scoffed, too, at the "something terrible" which the Government had pledged itself to do with the House of Lords; and here Lord Rosebery showed all his old instinct for divining and expressing the unspoken thought of the nation.

When this letter appears in print the Colonial Premiers will have assembled in London for the third Colonial Conference. A day or two later Mr. Asquith will be introducing his budget, and expectation is keen to see how he will deal with a surplus which is expected to reach $25,000,000. A penny off the income tax is looked forward to with every confidence, but whether sugar, tea or tobacco or all three are also to benefit is a secret closely guarded. Simultaneously with the budget, Mr. Birrell will probably be bringing forward his bill, as the King's speech put it, "for further associating the people of Ireland with the management of their domestic affairs and for otherwise improving the system of government." Another and not less critical bill for the reform of Irish University education will also be under Mr. Birrell's care, and in addition various land, licensing and labor measures are promised. When Parliament reassembles after the Easter recess it will be to plunge at once into legislation that, in my judgment, will go very far towards determining the fate of the present Cabinet.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ST. PETERSBURG, *March, 1907.*

THE curtain is now being rung up on a new act of the national drama. Russia has chosen her spokesmen, the elections are over, the people's champions are face to face with the Tsar's counsellors, the tug of constitutional war is beginning anew. The intellectual level of the bulk of the nation is hardly more elevated than was that of the inhabitants of Nineveh described in the Book of Jonah, who could not discern between their right hand and their left hand. With few exceptions they care exclusively for the matters that interest themselves: the peasants for free land, the Jews for equal rights, the Poles for self-government, the Armenians and Georgians for autonomy, the working-men for short hours and high wages, the Social Democrats for the nationalization of land and capital. There is no general programme for the government of the nation.

Freedom of election was clamorously demanded by all and violated by nearly all who had the power, including the lawful authorities. Many voted who possessed no right whatever, some personating the dead, others bearing voting papers which they had bought. Clerks were compelled by their employers to fill up and take to the urns the papers of the party to which he belonged. In Kursk an elector who belonged to a moderate group was assassinated for not being radical, and letters were forwarded to many moderate constituents threatening them with the same fate if they should hinder the election of the popular candidate.

A number of excellent deputies, whose absence is a loss for the Duma and the country, were defeated simply because there was no political, much less patriotic, standard among the constituents. "Every man is as good as his neighbor, and the fewer good qualities he has the better," would seem to have been the guiding but unavowed principle. Count Heyden, for instance, who was one of the most active deputies in the first Duma, a ready speaker, a resourceful debater and a man of well-balanced intellect, was unhesitatingly sacrificed to a nobody. M. Lvoff, of Saratoff, who may without exaggeration be termed one of the pioneers of free Russia, has also been refused a mandate. M. Lvoff was one of the most prominent members of the first Zemstvo Congress in Moscow who delivered a speech there on the need of a constitution which will never be forgotten in the annals of Russian history. The peasants cut down the trees of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

his forest, inflicting upon him a loss of thousands of dollars, but he refused to send for the soldiery. A twelvemonth later his manor and other property were burned to ashes by the peasants, who feel no gratitude towards a beneficent landlord. But he bore all these and other trials heroically and never swerved from his principle of liberalism and progress tempered by legality and respect for the rights of minorities.

In some cases the choice made was as curious as the rejection. Among those who have now received mandates for the first time are certain leaders of the League of the Genuine Russian People, an organization of monarchists whose ideal is a return to the autocratic *régime* pure and simple and whose present practical aim is the strengthening of the monarchic and the weakening of the republican party. One of these politicians is the well-known Jew-baiter Krushevan, to whose inflammatory diatribes anti-Jewish riots have been attributed in the south of Russia. Krushevan's name makes every sensitive Jew shudder. Another is Purishkevich, whom his followers regard as an ardent monarchist and patriot, and from whom they expect great things in the future. It is well that these men should be sent to the legislative chamber, and it is a pity that so many of the leaders of the other parties, men like Miliukoff, Heyden, Guchkoff, Lvoff and Kovalevsky, have been excluded. That, however, is the reflection of an outsider. Russians view the matter from a different angle of vision. And feeling runs especially high against the monarchist leaders and the anti-semites. The mere fact that they are in the Duma has caused a ferment in every city and town of the south where the Jews constitute an element of the population. They are in receipt of threatening letters which come by every mail. In their press organ the following significant notice appeared in large type: "In consequence of the threats received by Krushevan and Purishkevich, it is hereby announced that for their inviolability shall be held answerable the Jews: Vinaver, Hessen, Kiesewetter and Miliukoff. The other enemies of Krushevan need not fear anything as yet." A characteristic announcement.

Into the first Duma both the revolutionists and socialists were smuggled under the colors of the Constitutional Democrats. They did not venture to form a party of their own, lest they should be all arrested in one haul and sent to Siberia. For that reason they called themselves Constitutional Democrats, won places in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Chamber and remained for a time together with the Democrats, their protectors. Now, however, they have a party organization of their own, are implicitly recognized by the Government and are even mentioned by the Government press organs. That is why so many people are under the impression that since the first Duma was dissolved the country has become more radical, more anti-monarchical. In reality it has turned more moderate, more conservative. On the one hand the revolutionists who are now in the second Duma might have been elected last year to the first and many more with them, if they had dared to come forward as candidates instead of boycotting the elections as so many of them did. And on the other hand the extreme monarchists who have now been returned had no chance of election last year. The second Duma has two orthodox Bishops, two leaders of the extreme autocratic party and a considerable group of monarchists, all elected by people who would not have given them a vote a twelvemonth ago.

And yet complaints are being made that even now the real Russian people have not spoken out. They made no response, it is said, to the appeal to send good men and true to the legislative assembly. In the district of the Bakhmoot, in Southern Russia, for example, out of three thousand persons who had votes to record, just one hundred and five recorded them. The remainder stayed at home heedless of the needs of the nation, deaf to the promptings of the voice of duty. In the district of Upper Dneprovsk there were 1,458 persons duly qualified to vote, yet only thirty-five put in an appearance! In the district of Sviashsk, the number of qualified voters was 628, whereas no more than eighty-five came to the poll. In the cities and towns the proportion of actual voters to the number of persons qualified was very much larger. But in most places individuals were chosen for their hostility to the Government.

Whatever, therefore, may be said of the difficulty of getting the masses to come forward and vote, it is useless to blink the fact that a large percentage of the population is hostile to the Government and that the Government is itself greatly to blame. It is not merely that the local authorities in many places, as for instance in Moscow, disregarding Stolypin's instructions, put undue pressure upon the voters, but in many other ways the officials turned the population against their cause, which is that of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Tsar and the Empire. The list of the bureaucracy's sins of omission and commission is long. On the one hand the Government does not possess the courage of its convictions; it preaches political principles for the public and ignores them itself. It treats the letter of the law with unbounded respect and attacks the spirit of it with deliberation and success. Thus the Premier refused to repeal the electoral law because to do so would be to violate other statutes, but he had no hesitation in undoing its provisions by getting the Senate to "interpret" them. On the one hand M. Stolypin lacks courage in presence of the court party For example, he promised a number of reforms to the people when he first took over the portfolio of Prime Minister, and in that way he made a distinct bid for popularity. He was not obliged to make those promises, so that his offer was quite voluntary. Among them was a bill to give relief to the Jews, whose status in Russia is highly unsatisfactory and extremely vague. Well, he drafted the bill in question in order to keep his word, he whittled it down considerably in order to keep his place, and finally sacrificed it altogether because such was the good pleasure of the court party. And that is not the kind of light and leading which a people in revolution have a right to expect from the chief administrator of the Empire.

Why the Tsar has not opened the legislative Chamber in person, nor written a Speech from the Throne, needs no lengthy explanation. The formal reason is this: if he appeared in person last year it was because the two Houses were constituted for the first time, whereas there is now only one new Chamber—the Duma, and it is the second of its kind. But the real reason lies deeper. Last summer the monarch welcomed the Deputies in the Winter Palace, called them Russia's best men, renewed his promise to carry out all the reforms outlined in the Manifesto, and having done all this was subjected to the icy-cold gaze of the Deputies, who did not greet him with a cheer nor even thank him afterwards in the official reply to the Speech from the Throne. Naturally he felt offended. Why, he probably asks himself now, should he undergo the ordeal a second time unnecessarily? Whenever he meets with a reasonable, businesslike Duma, he will employ the forms usual between monarchs and their peoples' representatives. But at present there are no trustworthy signs that such a Chamber has met.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Indeed, the symptoms of the day are alarmingly anti-monarchical. Heretofore the principal revolutionary parties proclaimed their intention to leave the monarch in peace while cutting down his servants. Now for the first time they have changed their tactics and cancelled their decree by which his inviolability was respected. And feeling in the country is being artificially roused against the Tsar. Pamphlets are published in Novgorod, Pensa, Tver, Odessa which allude to him in terms of vulgar abuse, and no efforts are spared to hold him and his dynasty up to contempt or hatred. That is a significent, it may also be a fateful, change of tactics. And when we remember that there is a strong party of avowed revolutionists in the Duma—we cannot affect surprise at the caution displayed by Nikolai Alexandrovitch.

Nothing could well be more characteristic of the situation than the flippancy with which bombs are now spoken of. Unless a man has been actually killed or wounded, an attempt at murder is passed off as a joke. Two infernal machines were found in Count Witte's house, and in court circles people scoffed and said that the ex-Premier had himself put them down his chimney. Soon afterwards a bomb was found on the imperial railway to Tsarskoye Selo and the bombist who laid it there escaped. Now it was the turn of the Liberals to indulge in unseemly jokes at Stolypin's expense. And in this way the nation is gradually losing its sense of right and wrong, of just and unjust. And all parties are to blame.

Whether the second Duma will remedy this or any other of the evils which are ruining the people time will show. The unbiassed observer will naturally feel sceptical, nor will he believe in the Duma's capacity for serious work until he has seen bills properly discussed and laws actually made. What he cannot doubt, however, is the nation's pressing need of speedy succor. A patriotic yet liberal Russian writer thus characterizes the condition of his fellow citizens: "The Russian people is impoverished, jaded, worn out, and like all unfortunate people is fallen morally. It has taken to drink, to lewdness, to quarrelling, and all the ancient authorities have been swept away. The sustaining power derived from culture, family training, religion, education, social discipline, respect for State institutions—all that is falling from the shoulders of the nation like a garment in rags."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE EDITOR'S DIARY.

TUESDAY, *April 9.* American Morals *versus* English Manners.

AN English journal, noted for its perspicacity, prints the following dialogue under the title, "The Social Catechism":

QUESTION: Who are you?

ANSWER: A male animal, of the human species, endowed with a thirst for Social distinction.

Q.: What do you mean by "Social distinction"?

A.: By "Social distinction" I mean only being seen about with the best people, in the best places.

Q.: Who are the best people?

A.: The people whom I want to know and who do not want to know me.

Q.: Are you often seen about with the best people?

A.: As often as they will let me.

Q.: And in the best places?

A.: As often as I can get there.

Q.: Were you born among the best people?

A.: No; I was born in an industrial centre in the provinces. But my father made money, and I have come to London to spend it.

Q.: Then you have a father?

A.: Physically and financially, I have a father; socially, I have none.

Q.: And a mother?

A.: I have no mother.

Q.: How is that?

A.: Because my mother is impossible.

Q.: Do you know many of the best people?

A.: I know them all, and some of them know me.

Q.: When you came to London, did you bring letters of introduction to the best people?

A.: Yes; I brought the best of all letters of introduction to them.

Q.: What is that?

A.: My check-book.

Q.: Did the best people, then, welcome you on the strength of your check-book?

A.: They welcomed my check-book and they put up with me.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Q.: How did you make an opening for the use of your check-book?

A.: I had no need to make an opening. They made the opening.

Q.: How did they do that?

A.: Some played bridge with me; others made bets with me. In both cases, the use of my check-book followed as a matter of course.

Q.: Can you play bridge?

A.: No.

Q.: Did the best people mind that?

A.: No.

Q.: Why did they not mind it?

A.: Because they did the playing, while I did the paying.

Q.: Have you a wife?

A.: I have not a wife of my own; but I am doing my best to annex the wife of another man.

Q.: Why do you do this?

A.: Because it is expected of me to live up to my exalted surroundings.

Q.: Do all the best men in society, then, annex other men's wives?

A.: All who can afford to do so.

Q.: Is it very expensive to annex other men's wives?

A.: It is very expensive. One has to finance the wives, and frequently the husbands also.

Q.: Then would it not come cheaper to have a wife of your own?

A.: It would come much cheaper. But it would be less up-to-date.

Q.: What is morality?

A.: Morality is a fetish of second-rate persons, in which the best people, with few exceptions, have long ceased to believe.

Q.: Who are these few exceptions?

A.: Men who, from age or infirmity, are past gallantry, and women who are either too old or too ugly to attract.

Q.: Are the best people, then, never moral on principle?

A.: The best people have no principles.

This is satire, of course, but it is the satire of truth. Probably never before was the tone of English society so low as it is to-day. Immorality is no new development in Great Britian or, indeed, in any land whose standards are fixed by traditions which accord to royalty special privileges; nor is the mercenary trait of recent growth among our cousins; but the combination has seemed to acquire strength yearly since the death of Victoria.

It is no business of ours, except in so far as we may deduce beneficial lessons. The numerous divorces in our own high society evoke much derision abroad; but no competent observer will maintain that infidelity is more common here; indeed, there is little doubt that the reverse is the fact. It is wholly a difference of method. We wash our linen in public; they wash theirs in pri-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vate, if at all, and shield each other from the comments of the vulgar. Our morals—speaking in the narrow sense indicated—are probably as much better as their manners are undoubtedly superior, and this must necessarily continue to be the case until the American shall finally learn from the Englishman how to play the part of the cuckold with dignity and contentment.

Our more brazen fashion would be preferable but for the effect of example upon the great number who would be designated in England as members of the upper middle class. Evidences multiply that frequent condonations by those most conspicuous socially of offenses against society itself have encouraged tendencies in the smaller cities and villages which would otherwise have been choked at sight. Such is the power of custom and the authority for good or ill of those who sit in high places. We wonder sometimes how it would be if there were no morals at all—just as in some places there are no clothes.

WEDNESDAY, *April 10.* **What is Success in Life?**

"WHEREVER a process of life communicates an eagerness to him who lives it, there the life becomes genuinely significant." It was Dr. William James who said that in an essay on "A Certain Blindness in Human Beings." The blindness referred to was the blindness of men to each other's modes of happiness and theories of life. But human beings are still pretty blind creatures, rather like kittens just beginning to open their eyes. For how many of us search and face our own modes of being happy?

We spend our lives, the large majority of us, in a lively practical bustle and clamor, wearing our nerves out and letting our muscles grow slack, without ever stopping to consider whether we are pressing happiness and significance out of experience or not.

Probably success in life is to look at life itself and find out deliberately wherein we come at our best moments, and then as deliberately to multiply them. Pater urges us to be among the wisest and best of the children of men, and to get these moments of rich consciousness from art. Whitman usually found his on the top of a New York omnibus or crossing the Brooklyn ferry; he got it out of merging the self into the many and believing in an ultimate and glorious unity. Kant found his in the contem-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

plation of the moral law and the starry heavens — the starry heavens which, by the by, only called forth from Carlyle the desponding comment: "Hech! it's a sad sight!" The Mystics have all found their best moments in some form or other of ecstatic vision; the Pietists find theirs in prayer; but wherever we find them—in friendship, in almsgiving, in gaining ground in our given labor, whatever it be, in the perception of beauty, in the still moments of recollection by the twilight hearth—success in life is to know these moments when they come, to recognize them and coax them to repeat themselves.

To know them, set apart, and yet within grasp, a refuge from the nagging setbacks and teasing worries of life, a little spot whereinto no one shall ever enter but ourselves, yet where our keenest happiness dwells and our truest liberty. To multiply our best moments is to come as near as any one may to success in life.

THURSDAY, *April 11.* Athletic Wives.

AMERICAN women have always had the reputation of excelling in devotion as mothers, while Englishwomen have been considered the more devoted wives. It may be owing to the better conditions of organized and trained domestic service in England, and to the possibility of leaving children safely in the keeping of nurses and governesses, that Englishwomen have thrown themselves so much more unreservedly into the interests, business and amusements of their husbands. In England, the husband and wife usually take their holiday trips together; in America, the mother and children make their holidays together, and the father, when he takes one, usually takes it alone or with other men. The recent development of athletics for women in this country is transforming women's lives in many ways, and in nothing more beneficially than in making them more capable of being companions for their husbands. They are gaining in strength, in hardihood, in cheerfulness and breadth of interest by their concern for sport. A wife who can ride to hounds, tramp across country, golf, play tennis and sail a boat combines the attractions of comrade, friend and wife, and triples her power. To add to a capacity for outdoor life an intelligent interest in politics and municipal government, a habit of culling the world politics from the daily newspaper, and a well-bred abstention from domestic

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

themes of conversation would doubtless make the American woman the most desirable wife in the world, and perhaps the nursery would find her just as delightful and as influential a power if she came to it from time to time fresh from a larger world, instead of limiting her vision to its four walls. There is a great deal in teaching a child to look upon its mother's presence as a gracious condescension, and more in making a man feel that his wife is his most congenial friend.

FRIDAY, *April 12.* **Women as Friends Again.**

NOT only is history full of the friendships of men, but some of the most exquisite of English poetry owes its inspiration to the friendship of men, and to their whole-hearted belief in and admiration for each other's work. Milton's "Lycidas" commemorates happy companionship with Mr. Edward King and their congenial tastes, for it seems he, too, knew,

"Himself to sing and build the lofty rhyme."

And the two of them were "nursed upon the selfsame hill, fed the same flock by fountain, shade and rill."

Shelley's "Adonais" records only his heartfelt admiration for Keats's work, since they never met; but, surely, but for Keats's untimely death, there would have been one more beautiful friendship to record, for Keats, unlike Byron, had in him nobleness enough to have been lifted to the level of Shelley had he but been thrown with him.

The loss of Arthur Hugh Clough inspired Mr. Arnold's "Thyrsis," and his companionship, doubtless, "The Spanish Gypsy," and once again it was the like high pursuit that bound them:

"Thou, too, O Thyrsis, on like quest wast bound."

The classic example, of course, is that of Mr. Tennyson's profound devotion for Arthur Hallam, and the poem "In Memoriam," which recorded the fluctuations of grief, the thoughts inspired by loss, a poem begun in 1833 and ended in 1849. The greatest expansion of life very often comes through love and grief. An adequate companionship is the rarest gift of life; to lose it is to bear the greatest human sorrow and thereby to be open to the greatest exaltation.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The bond of friendship, in all these cases, was that of noble pursuits sought after together. Therefore, when we question why the annals of history and literature are not adorned by records of friendships of women, we have to reflect that the masses of women are only now beginning to be admitted to the nobler pursuits. Doubtless, there are humble examples of household drudges, cooks, housemaids, and housekeepers, who stood by each other, exchanged receipts and patterns, and rolled the perambulators side by side, mitigating tedious hours by interchange of thought. The difficulty is, not that these friendships are not real and true, but that they do not lend themselves easily to literary or heroic treatment. Society, being based on rivalry, less readily admits of friendship; but it would be interesting to learn how many professional women, those notably dealing with the higher emotions and aspirations, have had reliable and devoted friends of many years' standing. That there are some is indubitable.

SATURDAY, *April 13.* Transitional Methods of Housekeeping.

THERE seems to be no doubt that the old order of housekeeping is passing away and a new order, more or less difficult to adjust oneself to, is coming in. Service is more expensive and less procurable; the organization within the house is less close and less orderly, and organizations outside the home are infinitely multiplied and improved. Formerly, the baby's food was carefully prepared in the home to insure cleanliness and wholesomeness; now the same thing is done, with greater accuracy, by professional modifiers of milk. Thus dressmaking, baking, laundry work are all moving outside the home, greatly relieving the housekeeper of heavy drudgery, but leaving her with much time upon her hands. The idleness thus induced should certainly be transformed into useful employment as soon as possible. For idleness is destructive of morals.

If, indeed, as seems possible, there shall come a time when the feeding of the family shall take place out of the home, it will mean, of course, that women will sooner or later share wage-earning and civic duties with men. The main part of the housekeeper's duties are marketing, ordering and planning the feeding of the family; and a new order of the kind suggested will mean

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that she has, at least, three extra hours a day upon her hands, and, unless her duties are changed rather than taken away, mischief is sure to result. The fields of womanly activity are widening daily; and, when the women share in the wage-earning, simplifying the household management in order to do so, and gaining time for happy family enjoyments outside the home, we shall be following in the footsteps of France, where the most thrifty, wholesome and happy domesticity prevails.

The complexity of American homes, the tendency to live beyond the family means, and the habitual overwork of the housekeeper as things are now managed, are being brought to a crisis by the refusal of women to train as domestic servants. Probably, the first step in meeting the new order will be that the family dinner, the most elaborate and complicated meal of the day, will be taken, as is so commonly done in France, outside the home.

MONDAY, *April 15.* An Infant Prodigy.

WILLIAM JAMES SIDIS, who has recently been occupying much space in the newspapers, owing to his strange intellectual advancement, being said to be, at the age of eight (really nearly ten years old), a Freshman in the high school and doing in many branches Sophomore work, was as interesting a baby, to those whose sympathy included prodigies, as he is student now. When he was a pretty, square-headed, blue-eyed, red-cheeked baby of three, he had already the personality and attractive power of a being of defined and single purpose. Apparently, at that age William had set out to conquer the field of human knowledge. He toddled about carrying a red tin bucket filled with lettered blocks. It was his habit to fling himself flat on his stomach, in inconvenient places, as likely as not barring access to a public stairway, while he arranged the blocks to spell out, "Physiological Psychology"—or "Effects of Anæsthesia," or other interesting phrases of the same kind. It appeared that in his father's library he had been in the habit of spelling out the titles of all the books on the lower shelf, and these haunted him in absence. His memory was prodigious, however, and anything that was once spelled for him never escaped the poor, little baby brain. One lady spelled for him once, "Prince Maurocordatos, a friend of Byron," by way of test, and asked, a week or two later, "What was the name of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Byron's friend I spelled for you?" and to her astonishment the infant immediately produced the sentence.

With this pathetic eagerness for utterly irrelevant knowledge, went also an exaggerated reverence for the written word. At a hotel in the mountains, it was the custom of the infant prodigy to read the *menu* with infinite care, looking about the room to see if all the dishes mentioned were represented on the tables and to inquire anxiously for those he did not see. Once he chanced to be brought in early to breakfast, namely, at 7:45, when upon consulting the *menu* he found that breakfast was served from 8 to 9. He was seized by perfect panic when the waiter brought in the breakfast ahead of time; he required that it be taken back at once, and finally was borne shrieking from the room, calling out like an irate Hebrew prophet: "It is from 8 to 9. It has been written." Another time, when he was about five, a lady coming in with an armful of joepye, gathered along the road, proffered some slight data concerning the flower, only to rouse the eager little listener to a sudden contradiction. "It is not so; consult Mrs. Dana, page 252." It was quite true that he not only remembered all he read, but the number of the pages upon which he read given information. It was his pleasing custom to speak of all the guests in the house, in which he spent his summers, by the numbers of the rooms they occupied. A lady and a little girl passing him, he would abstractedly comment, "Two No. 33's," or a gentleman and a dog going by, he would comment, "No. 57, the dog from kennel 4."

His most notable trait was that he could not be turned aside from any purpose or diverted as other children are. He had very little interest in humanity, and the only way to see an exhibition of his unusual knowledge was to feign ignorance. He already, at five years old, knew something of English, Russian, French and German, and a year or so later he read Hebrew words. If one asked him to count in German, one would be met by a stony gaze of abstraction, so detached, so distant, that it was truly humiliating. If, however, one came to him in the spirit of thirst for knowledge, saying, "I suppose the Germans count just as we do," he was lavish with instruction.

It is to be hoped that the premature development will not stop short, but that the baby's disinterested love of knowledge and of law may solve some of this world's scientific problems.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ESPERANTO.*

GRAMMAR.—LESSON IV.

Numerals.—The *Cardinal* numbers are:—

Unu, 1; *du,* 2; *tri,* 3; *kvar,* 4; *kvin,* 5; *ses,* 6; *sep,* 7; *ok,* 8; *naŭ,* 9; *dek,* 10; *cent,* 100; *mil,* 1,000; *miliono,* 1,000,000.

From these all other numbers are formed, thus:—

Dek unu, 11; *dek sep,* 17; *dudek,* 20; *okdek,* 80; *tridek du,* 32; *sepdek kvin,* 75; *naŭdek naŭ,* 99; *ducent,* 200; *okcent,* 800; *tricent dudek ok,* 328; *mil okcent sepdek du,* 1872.

Ordinals are formed by adding *-a* to the above.

Unu-a, first; *tri-a,* third; *dek-a,* tenth.

These can be used as adverbs by substituting *-e.*

Unu-e, firstly; *du-e,* secondly; *dek-e,* tenthly.

Fractions are formed by means of the suffix *-on.*

Du-ono, the half; *sep-ono,* the seventh; *du trionoj,* two-thirds (2/3); *unu okono.* one-eighth.

Multiples are formed by the suffix *-obl.*

Du-obl-a, double; *tri-obl-a,* triple.

"*Once,*" "twice," "thrice," etc., are formed by adding *foje* to the Cardinals—*unu-foje,* once; *du-foje,* twice; *tri-foje,* thrice.

Suffixes.—Eg denotes augmentation, increase.

Domo, a house. *Dom-eg-o,* a mansion.

Et denotes diminution, decrease.

Domo, a house. *Dom-et-o,* a cottage.

Il denotes a tool, an instrument.

Razi, to shave. *Raz-il-o,* a razor.

Povi, can, am able to; *devi,* must, have to, am to; *voli,* to wish, to be willing, are followed (as in English) by the infinitive mood.

Mi povas iri, I can (am able to) go.

Ni ne povos kanti, we shall not be able to sing.

* The first instalment of these lessons appeared in the December 21st issue.—Ed.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Li devas iri, he must go. *Mi devis pagi,* I had to pay.
Ŝi devus skribi, she ought to write (if that is so).
Li volas danci, he wishes (is willing) to dance.
Mi volus paroli, I would like to speak (if I may).

EXERCISE IV.

Estas dek du monatoj[1] en jaro,[2] kvar semajnoj en monato kaj sep tagoj[3] en semajno. Mi estas la unua en la kurso,[4] vi estas la naŭa, li estas dek-tria. Mi amas[5] lin; ĉar, unue, li estas honesta; due, li estas brava kaj fine,[6] li estas bonega. La duono, triono kaj sesono de livro[7] estas dudek ŝilingoj.[8] Ŝi venis[9] vidi min dufoje, sed li venis tre ofte.[10] Dekoble tri estas tridek. Li razas[11] per[12] razilo. Ŝi tranĉas[13] la panon[14] per tranĉilo. La pordoj[15] kaj la pordegoj de la kastelo estas fortaj.[16] La libreto estas en la ĉambreto. Li povas sendi la monon[17] morgaŭ. Ĉu vi povos danci? Diru al li, ke[18] li devas pagi[19] la kalkulon[20] tuj. Ili devos iri[21] al la urbo.[22] Ŝi volas vidi la reĝon. Ies[23] libro estas tie.[24] Kies[25] ĉapelo estas tie ĉi[26]? Nenies[27] ĉapelo estas tie ĉi. Ĉies[28] afero[29] estas kutime[30] nenies afero. Ties[31] domoj estas belaj.

1 month. 2 year. 3 day. 4 class. 5 to love. 6 finally. 7 pound. 8 shilling. 9 to come. 10 often. 11 to shave. 12 with, by means of. 13 to cut. 14 bread. 15 door. 16 strong. 17 money. 18 that. 19 to pay. 20 account. 21 to go. 22 city. 23 some one's. 24 there. 25 whose. 26 here. 27 no one's. 28 every one's. 29 affair. 30 usually. 31 that one's, that person's.

Pri la vizito[1]:—Bonan tagon[2] (al vi) Mario. Ĉu vi venas por vidi viajn gekuzojn? Jes, onklino, ĉu ili estas dome[3]? Vi trovos[4] ilin kredeble[5] en la ĝardeno, ni iru tuj[6] por vidi. Sed, unue, kiam estos la *naska datreveno*[7] de Henĉjo? Kaj kioman aĝon[8] li havas (aŭ kiom da jaroj li havas)? Li estas dekvarjara, lia naskotago[9] okazos[10] la okan de junio. Mi tute[11] forgesis[12]; kiam li iros sian lernejon[13]? Tuj kiam lia vestaĵo[14] estos preta,[15] la patro tien alkondukos[16] lin. Jen estas la infanoj, ili ŝajnas[17] diveni[18] vian ĉeeston kien ajn vi iras.

1 visit. 2 day. 3 at home. 4 to find. 5 probably. 6 immediately. 7 anniversary (birth). 8 age. 9 birthday. 10 to happen. 11 quite. 12 to forget. 13 school. 14 clothes. 15 ready. 16 to lead, conduct. 17 to seem. 18 to guess.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GRAMMAR.—LESSON V.

Final -n.—When a noun or pronoun is the direct object of a transitive verb it takes, as we have already shown, final *-n*. This ending is sometimes used instead of a preposition to denote the following:—

1°. *Direction* or movement towards a place.
Li kuris en la ĝardenon, he ran into the garden.
Kien li iras? Where is he going?
Li iras Londonon, he is going to London.

2°. To mark the *duration* of an event.
Li dormis ok horojn, he slept eight hours.
Mi restos en Parizo tri tagojn.
I shall stay in Paris three days.

3°. To denote *dates,* etc.
Li alvenos lundon, he will arrive (on) Monday.
Berlino, la duan (or, 2^{an}) *de Junio,* 1905^{a}.
Berlin, the second (or, 2nd) of June, 1905.

4°. To denote *price, weight, measure,* etc.
La libro kostis naŭ pencojn, the book cost 9 pence.
La kastelo estas alta sesdek ok futojn.
The castle is 68 feet high.

Verb.—The form ending in *-u,* besides being used for the Imperative, is frequently employed to translate the Subjunctive.
I wrote to him in order that he might come.
Mi skribis al li, por ke li ven-u.

Suffixes.—Ig denotes "to make—," "to cause—."
Pura, clean. *Pur-ig-i,* to cleanse, make clean.
Morto, death. *Mort-ig-i,* to cause death, to kill.
Bruli, to burn (intrans.). *Brul-ig-i,* to burn (trans.).

Iĝ denotes "to become —," "to get —," "to grow —."
Riĉa, rich. *Riĉ-iĝ-i,* to become (get) rich.
Malriĉa, poor. *Malriĉ-iĝ-i,* to become poor.
Matura, ripe. *Matur-iĝ-i,* to grow ripe, to ripen.

Id denotes the "young of."
Kato, cat. *Kat-id-o,* kitten.
Ŝafo, a sheep. *Ŝaf-id-o,* a lamb.
Bovo, an ox. *Bov-id-o,* a calf.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EXERCISE V.

La hundido[1] saltis[2] sur lin. La katido[3] kuris sub[4] la liton.[5] La reĝido[6] iros Berlinon *hodiaŭ vespere.*[7] Mi atendos[8] du horojn. La ekspozicio[9] daŭris[10] ses monatojn. Kiun daton[11] ni havas? Ni havas la trian de Aprilo. Kiu tago estas? Estas mardo.[12] Ni havas mardon. Li skribis al mi sabaton,[13] la dekan de Majo. Mia vesto[14] kostis[15] du funtojn kaj mia veŝto[16] dek ŝilingojn. Tiu kesto[17] pezas[18] okdek funtojn.[19] La turo[20] estas alta cent futojn, larĝa[21] tridek futojn, kaj longa[22] dudek futojn. Li purigis sian veston. La homo mortigis la leonidon.[23] Kiu bruligis la domon? La pomoj maturiĝos. Li fandis[24] la feron.[25] La fero fandiĝis. Mi renkontos vin ie.[26] Kien li kuras? En la ĝardenon. Ĉu li estas en la domo? Li estas nenie[27] en la domo. Metu[28] la libron tien kaj la ĵurnalon tien ĉi. Oni renkontas lin ĉie.[29]. Venu tien ĉi, mia amiko.[30]

1 puppy. 2 to jump. 3 kitten. 4 under. 5 bed. 6 (royal) prince. 7 this (to-day) evening. 8 to wait. 9 exhibition. 10 to continue. 11 date. 12 Tuesday. 13 Saturday. 14 coat. 15 to cost. 16 vest. 17 chest. 18 to weigh. 19 pound (lb.). 20 tower. 21 wide. 22 long. 23 cub lion. 24 to melt. 25 iron. 26 somewhere. 27 nowhere. 28 to put. 29 everywhere. 30 friend.

Virinaj[1] vestaĵoj:—Donu al mi mian jaketon. Ĉu vi deziras gantojn[2]? Jes, kaj miajn novajn ŝuojn.[3] Jen via robo.[4] Mi portos la brunan[5] jupon[6] kaj silkan[7] brustveston.[8] Jen punta[9] kolumo[10] kaj naztuko. Mi ankaŭ bezonas ombr[illegible] Enpaku miajn vestaĵojn en tiun ĉi keston. Jen viaj ŝuoj, botoj, pantofloj[12] kaj lanaj[13] ŝtrumpetoj. Ne forgesu katunan[14] subjupon[15] kaj du robojn. Ĉu vi surmetos nigran jupon kaj blankan brustveston? Jes, mi portos[16] ankaŭ ĉapelon, jaketon, zonon[17] kaj puntan ĉirkaŭkolon.

1 feminine. 2 glove. 3 shoe. 4 robe, gown. 5 brown. 6 skirt. 7 silk. 8 bodice. 9 lace. 10 collar. 11 umbrella. 12 slippers. 13 woollen. 14 cotton. 15 petticoat. 16 to wear (carry). 17 belt.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GRAMMAR.—LESSON VI.

Active Voice.—The *Compound* tenses of this voice consist of some part of the verb *Esti,* which is the only auxiliary in Esperanto, and an active participle, of which there are three:—

-anta, the termination of the present participle.

-inta, the termination of the past participle.

-onta, the termination of the future participle.

Any part of *Esti* with the participle in *-anta* denotes the "Progressive form."

Mi estis skrib-anta, I was writing.

Any part of *Esti* with the participle in *-inta* denotes a compound perfect tense.

Mi estas am-INTA, I *have* loved.

Mi estis am-INTA, I *had* loved.

Mi estos am-INTA, I *shall have* loved.

Hence, when you see any part of *Esti* with a participle in *-inta,* you must translate it by the corresponding tense of the verb "to have."

The following show the use of *-onta:*—

Li estas ir-ONTA, he is about to go.

Ŝi estis kant-ONTA, she was about to sing.

If the subject of the verb is plural, the participle takes the sign (*j*) of the plural.

Ili estas am-INTAJ, they have loved.

Suffixes.—*Ing* denotes that which holds or partially contains.

Kandelo, candle. *Kandel-ing-o,* candlestick.

Cigaro, cigar. *Cigar-ing-o,* cigar-holder.

Uj denotes that which bears, or entirely contains, a receptacle.

Mono, money. *Mon-uj-o,* a purse.

Pomo, apple. *Pom-uj-o,* an apple-tree.

Piro, pear. *Pir-uj-o,* a pear-tree.

Angl-uj-o, England. *Franc-uj-o,* France.*

Ej denotes a place where an action occurs.

Lerni, to learn. *Lern-ej-o,* a school.

Kuiri, to cook. *Kuir-ej-o,* a kitchen.

* "Arbo," "lando," are sometimes used instead of "ujo," Pom-arbo, Anglo-lando.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EXERCISE VI.

Li estis skribanta en la oficejo.[1] La infanoj[2] estis kantantaj en la preĝejo.[3] La soldato estis metinta[4] la glavon[5] en la glavingon. Ili estis pagintaj[6] sian kalkulon. Ŝi estis trovinta la fingringon[7] kiam vi eniris.[8] La homoj ne estis finintaj[9] kiam vi alvenis.[10] La kuracisto[11] estis parolonta kiam la reĝo mortis.[12] Tiu komercisto[13] estis aĉetonta mian bibliotekon.[14] Ruslando estas pli granda[15] ol Franclando. Sur mia kampo,[16] estas hundejo[17] kaj ĉevalejo.[18] La supo[19] estas en la supujo. Ĉu li estis rakontinta[20] la tutan[21] aferon[22] al vi? Ia[23] amiko helpos vin. Kia[24] libro estas? Ĉu vi havas ian ideon pri[25] ĝi? Kian domon vi aĉetis? Mi aĉetis nenian.[26] Kiajn florojn vi havas? Mi havas ĉiajn[27] en mia ĝardeno. Tia[28] homo ne estas bona amiko. Vi devos esti tre singarda pri tia grava[29] afero.

1 office. 2 child. 3 church. 4 to put. 5 sword. 6 to pay. 7 thimble. 8 to enter. 9 to finish. 10 to arrive. 11 Dr. 12 to die. 13 merchant. 14 library. 15 large, great. 16 field. 17 dog-house. 18 stable. 19 soup. 20 to relate. 21 whole. 22 affair. 23 some. 24 what kind of. 25 about. 26 no kind. 27 all kinds. 28 such a (kind of). 29 serious.

Vespermanĝo:—Ni volas vespermanĝi[1] laŭ la *karto*.[2] Montru[3] ĝin al ni. Dankon, ni prenos supon, kaj poste[4] fiŝon. Jes, sinjoro. Ĉu vi preferas salmon,[5] truton[6] aŭ gadon[7]? Ni prenos salmon. Jes, sinjoro, kian viandon[8] vi deziras? Femuron de ŝafaĵo[9] kaj kotletojn[10] de bovido.[11] Alportu botelon da vino ordinara kaj glason da biero. Kelnero,[12] alportu ŝinkon[13] el Jorko[14] kun branda[15] saŭco. Nun alportu la meleagrinon[16] rostitan[17] kun pansaŭco. Kiaj salatoj[18] estas? Ni havas endivion[19] kaj latukon.[20] Ni finos per deserto, iom da vino kaj nia kalkulo.[21]

1 to dine (evening). 2 bill of fare. 3 to show. 4 afterwards. 5 salmon. 6 trout. 7 cod. 8 meat. 9 mutton. 10 cutlet. 11 veal. 12 waiter. 13 ham. 14 York. 15 brandy. 16 turkey. 17 to roast. 18 salad. 19 endive. 20 lettuce. 21 bill.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GRAMMAR.—LESSON VII.

The Passive Voice, in English, consists of any part of the verb "to be" and the past participle of a transitive verb. In Esperanto it is somewhat similar, the various tenses are formed with "Esti" and one of the three participles ending in *-ata, -ita, -ota.*

La knabo estas am-ATA, the boy is (being) loved.
La knabo estis am-ATA, the boy was (being) loved.
La knabo estos am-ATA, the boy will be loved.
La knabo estas am-ITA, the boy has been loved.
La knabo estis am-ITA, the boy had been loved.
La knabo estos am-ITA, the boy will have been loved.

The participle in *-ata* is used if the act is being performed at the time referred to.

-ita implies the completion or result of the act.

If the subject is plural, the participle takes the sign (*j*) of the plural.

La knaboj estas amataj, the boys are (being) loved.

The participle in *-ota* means *about to be.*

La letero estas tuj skrib-OTA.
The letter is just about (going) to be written.

The preposition "by" after a passive verb is usually translated by *de.*

La libro estas perd-ita de mi.
The book was lost by me.

Suffixes.—Ec denotes an abstract quality.
Bona, good. *Bon-ec-o,* goodness.
Vera, true. *Ver-ec-o,* truth.

Aĵ denotes something concrete, made from or having the quality of the thing mentioned.
Kuko, a cake. *Kuk-aĵ-o,* pastry.
Amiko, a friend. *Amik-aĵ-o,* a kindness.

Ul denotes one remarkable for some quality.
Dorm-ul-o, a sluggard. *Riĉ-ul-o,* a rich person.
Timi, to fear. *Tim-ul-o,* a coward.

Er denotes a single object of a collection.
Mono, money. *Mon-er-o,* a coin.
Hajlo, hail. *Hajl-er-o,* a hailstone.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EXERCISE VII.

La filo estas amata de sia patro. La leteroj estis skribataj de mi. La krimuloj[1] estos punataj[2] morgaŭ. La libroj estas trovitaj en via ĉambro, sinjoro. La laboro estis finita[3] hieraŭ. La telegramo[4] estis sendita[5] *antaŭ ol*[6] ŝi mortis. La rabistoj[7] estas punataj de la magistrato.[8] Saneco,[9] saĝeco[10] kaj beleco[11] estas la donacoj[12] de Dio.[13] Li ŝatas bovaĵon,[14] sed mi preferas[15] ŝafaĵon.[16] Li estas kriplulo[17] kaj ŝi estas almozulo.[18] Mi havas du monerojn[19] en mia monujo.[20] Estas dudek ĉeneroj[21] en tiu ĉeno.[22] Donu al mi iom[23] da vino,[24] mi petas.[25] Kiom da via mono li prenis[26]? Li prenis ĉiom[27] kaj mi havas neniom[28] nun.[29] Kiom da libroj vi aĉetis? Mi aĉetis neniom, sinjoro. Li bezonis[30] dek funtojn kaj mi sendis tiom[31] al li tuj.

1 criminal. 2 to punish. 3 to finish. 4 telegram. 5 to send. 6 before. 7 robber. 8 magistrate. 9 health. 10 wisdom. 11 beauty. 12 gift. 13 God. 14 beef. 15 to prefer. 16 mutton. 17 cripple. 18 beggar. 19 coin. 20 purse. 21 link. 22 chain. 23 some, a little (quantity). 24 wine. 25 if you please. 26 to take. 27 all (quantity). 28 none (no quantity). 29 now. 30 to need, to require. 31 that much, so much, that quantity.

Pri la Vetero:—Kia[1] vetero estas? Estas bela mateno. Ŝajnas[2] al mi, ke pluvos[3] baldaŭ. Mi esperas, ke ne. Ni havas nebulan[4] veteron. La vento[5] estas norda kaj malvarmega. Pluvas nun kaj mi pensas[6] ke neĝos.[7] Aŭskultu,[8] tondras.[9] Estas terura vetero. Hajlas[10] forte. Ekstere[11] estas tre malpure. Ni ne povas eliri.[12] Ni havas 20 gradojn[13] de malvarmo. Mi frostiĝas[14] pro malvarmo. Nun la vetero estas agrabla. La suno brilas.[15] La vento ĉesas.[16] La vetero pliboniĝas[17] kaj la aero estas varmega. Nun ni povas promenadi.[18]

1 what kind of. 2 to seem. 3 to rain. 4 misty. 5 wind. 6 to think. 7 to snow. 8 to listen. 9 to thunder. 10 to hail. 11 outside. 12 to go out. 13 degrees. 14 to freeze. 15 to shine. 16 to cease. 17 to improve. 18 to take a walk.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ESPERANTO.*

GRAMMAR.—LESSON VIII.

Participles (active and passive) are used as nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. Thus:—

Participial nouns (active).

La leg-anto, the reader (he who is reading).
La leg-into, the reader (he who has read).
La leg-onto, the reader (he who is going to read).

Participial adjectives (active).

Nia est-anta reĝo, our present king.
Nia est-inta reĝo, our past king.
Nia est-onta reĝo, our future king.

Participial adverbs (active).

Vid-ante min, li ploris, seeing me, he wept.
Vid-inte min, li ploris, having seen me, he wept.
Vid-onte min, li ploris, about to see me, he wept.

Participial nouns (passive).

La bat-ato, the (one who is being) beaten.
La bat-ito, the (one who has been) beaten.
La bat-oto, the (one who is) about to be beaten.

Participial adjectives (passive).

La bat-ata knabo, the (now being) beaten boy.
La bat-ita knabo, the (previously) beaten boy.
La bat-ota knabo, the (about to be) beaten boy.

Participial adverbs (passive).

Bat-ate, li ploras, being beaten, he weeps.
Bat-ite, li ploras, having been beaten, he weeps.
Bat-ote, li ploras, being about to be beaten, he weeps.

* The first and second instalments of these lessons appeared in the December 21st and January 4th issues.—Ed.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Suffixes.—*Em* denotes propensity or disposition.
Envii, to envy. *Envi-em-a,* envious.
Ŝpari, to spare. *Ŝpar-em-a,* sparing, frugal.

Ind denotes worthiness. *Laŭdi,* to praise.
Laŭd-ind-a, worthy of praise, praiseworthy.

Ebl denotes possibility. *Kredi,* to believe
Kred-ebl-a, credible. *Legi,* to read.
Leg-ebl-a, legible. *Vidi,* to see. *Vid-ebl-a,* visible.

Edz denotes a married person.
Edzo, a married man, a husband.
Edz-in-o, a married woman, a wife.
Doktoro, a doctor. *Doktor-edz-ino,* a doctor's wife.

EXERCISE VIII.

La parolanto estas lernema. La kantonto estas fierema.[1] Ĉu vi vidis la forkurantan[2] ĉevalon? Rigardu[3] la falintan[4] arbon. Vidinte la reĝon, ni estas tute kontentaj. Enironte[5] la palacon, li demetis[6] sian ĉapelon. La reĝino estas en la plej brila[7] humoro. La laŭdita knabo estas vere[8] laŭdinda. Li parolis al mi pri la proponata afero. Ŝi foriris[9] ridetante,[10] lasante[11] lin sola.[12] Li alvenis en Anglujon, ne sciante unu anglan[13] vorton.[14] La doktoredzino estas babilema,[15] kaj la lavistinedzo[16] estas tre kredema.[17] Iu estas en la kuirejo. Mi vidis iun tie. Kiu gajnis[18] la premion[19]? Neniu, sinjoro. La knaboj, kiuj kantas, estos ridindaj.[20] La homo, kiun vi vidis, estas riĉa. La homoj, kiujn vi vidis, estas malriĉaj. Ĉiu estas en la parko. Vi renkontos ĉiujn tie. Kiu estas en la ĉambro? Estas neniu tie. Tiu libro estas bela, sed tiuj estas pli belaj, mi pensas.[21]

1 proud. 2 to run away. 3 to look at. 4 to fall. 5 to enter. 6 to take off. 7 brilliant. 8 truly. 9 to go away. 10 to smile. 11 to leave. 12 alone. 13 English. 14 word. 15 to prattle. 16 laundress's husband. 17 credulous. 18 to gain, to win. 19 the prize, the reward. 20 laughable. 21 to think.

Mastro kaj servisto:—Alportu al mi, Vilhelmo, mian vojaĝkeston.[1] Bone, metu ĝin tien, nun fermu[2] ĝin. Mi ne scias kie estas la ŝlosilo.[3] Ĝi estas sur la tualettablo.[4] Mi bezonas mian ŝelkon,[5] ses kravatojn, dekduon da ŝtrumpetoj,[6] ĉemizojn,[7] naz-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tukojn[8] kaj du dekdujon da kolumoj[9] kaj manumoj.[10] Tiuj ĉi estas jam[11] tre eluzitaj, donu al mi aliajn.[12] Mi bezonas miajn razilojn, ĉu ili estas akraj[13]? Nun alportu miajn harbrosojn,[14] kombilojn,[15] dentpudron,[16] k.t.p., kaj metu ilin kun la aliaj objektoj. Ĝi estas farita,[17] sinjoro.

1 travelling-trunk. 2 to close. 3 key. 4 dressing-table. 5 braces. 6 socks. 7 shirt. 8 handkerchief. 9 collar. 10 cuff. 11 already. 12 others. 13 sharp. 14 hair-brush. 15 comb. 16 tooth-powder. 17 to do.

GRAMMAR.—LESSON IX.

Prepositions.—The correct use of these requires attention in two or three points.

1°. In Esperanto, prepositions always govern the nominative case of nouns and pronouns.

Mi donis ĝin al li (*not* al lin), I gave it to him.

Al kiu (*not* kiun) *vi iris?* To whom did you go?

2°. Every preposition has a precise meaning; hence the pupil must not always translate an English preposition by its apparent equivalent in Esperanto.

He beat him *with* a stick. *Li batis lin* per *bastono.*

John wept *with* shame. *Johano ploris* pro (or, *de*) *honto.*

Peter lives *with* me. *Petro loĝas* kun *mi.*

A dog was *with* him. *Hundo estis* kun *li.*

3°. If the student is in any doubt as to which preposition to use, he can employ the indefinite *je,* or, where no ambiguity is likely to occur, the accusative case (*-n*) of the noun or pronoun.

Li ridas je mia eraro, or, *Li ridas mia-n eraro-n.*

He laughs at my mistake.

Mi lin vidis je mardo, or, *Mi lin vidis mardo-n.*

I saw him on Tuesday.

Conjunctions.—There is nothing very special to be said about these. A few of the most important are here given:—

Alie,	Otherwise.	*Ke,*	That.
Apenaŭ,	Hardly.	*Kvankam,*	Although.
Aŭ,	Or.	*Kvazaŭ,*	As if.
Aŭ..aŭ,	Either..or.	*Nek..nek,*	Neither..nor.
Ĉar,	Because, for.	*Se,*	If.
Do,	Therefore.	*Sed,*	But.
Eĉ se,	Even if.	*Tamen,*	However.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Suffixes.—*Estr* denotes a chief, a leader.
Regno, a state. *Regn-estr-o,* a ruler.
Ŝipo, a ship. *Ŝip-estr-o,* a ship captain.

Ad denotes the continuation of an action.
Pafo, a shot. *Paf-ad-o,* a fusillade.
Spiri, to breathe. *Spir-ad-o,* respiration.

EXERCISE IX.

Kvankam li estas riĉa, li ne estas honesta. Nek li nek la lernejestro[1] iros al Parizo. Aŭ la policestro[2] aŭ la regnestro estas en la palaco. La movado[3] de la ondoj[4] estas tre trankvila.[5] La pafado estis tre laŭta. La parolado[6] de la ŝipestro estas mallonga kaj tre klara.[7] Ial[8] li skribis la leteron. Se ial vi ne kredas[9] min, mi volas koni kial.[10] Kial ŝi rakontis[11] al vi tiun aferon? Ĉial,[12] sed precipe[13] ĉar ŝi estas sincera. La mastro demandis kial li estis parolinta, kaj li respondis malĝentile[14]; "Ĉial," sed poste[15] li diris, "nenial."[16] Kial vi sendis la leteron? Nenial, nur mi volis skribi ion. Kial vi batis lin? Ĉar li mensogis,[17] tial[18] mi batis lin. Li iros al Parizo dum la somero.[19] Ĉu li iros al Parizo dum la printempo[20]? Li ne iros al Londono dum la vintro.[21] Ĉu li ne iros al Berlino dum la aŭtuno[22]?

1 head teacher. 2 chief of police. 3 movement. 4 wave. 5 tranquil. 6 speech. 7 clear. 8 for some reason. 9 to believe. 10 why, for what reason. 11 to relate. 12 for every reason. 13 especially. 14 rudely. 15 afterwards. 16 for no reason. 17 to lie. 18 that's why, for that reason. 19 summer. 20 spring. 21 winter. 22 autumn.

Mastro kaj servisto. Vilhelmo, kie estas mia ĉapelo[1]? Jen ĝi estas. Dankon. Mi bezonas mian bastonon[2] kaj miajn gantojn. Mi ne povis trovi ilin, kien vi metis ilin? Brosu[3] mian pantalonon[4] kaj mian veston.[5] Jen ili estas, bone brositaj. Mia poŝhorloĝo estas en la poŝo[6] de mia veŝto,[7] alportu ĝin al mi. Formetu[8] la ĉenon kaj purigu[9] ĝin per sapo[10] kaj varma akvo. Jen ĝi estas bone purigita. La ledplandoj[11] de tiu ĉi paro[12] da botoj estas iomete[13] eluzitaj. Sendu tuj[14] ilin al la botisto,[15] Vilhelmo. Bone, nun[16] adiaŭ.[17]

1 hat. 2 stick. 3 to brush. 4 trousers. 5 coat. 6 pocket. 7 vest. 8 to put away. 9 to clean. 10 soap. 11 sole. 12 pair. 13 somewhat, rather. 14 immediately. 15 bootmaker. 16 now. 17 adieu, good-by.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GRAMMAR.—LESSON X.

Adverbs.—In addition to the derived adverbs, that is, those formed by adding *-e* to the root (see Lesson II), there is a class of words which are, by their nature, adverbs, all of which do not terminate in *-e*. The more important are:—

Almenaŭ, at least. *Ambaŭ,* both. *Ankaŭ,* also.
Apenaŭ, hardly, scarcely. *Baldaŭ,* soon. *Nun,* now.
Ĵus, just now. *Jam,* already. *Preskaŭ,* almost.
Nur, only. *Tuj,* immediately. *Tute,* quite, entirely.
Ajn, ever, in such phrases as *kiu ajn,* whoever; *kie ajn,* wherever; *kiam ajn,* whenever, etc.
Jen . . . jen, sometimes . . . sometimes.
Jen ŝi ridas, jen ŝi ploras.
Sometimes she laughs, sometimes she weeps.
Ju . . . des, the more . . . the more.
Ju pli mi ŝin konas, des pli mi ŝin admiras.
The more I know her, the more I admire her.

Prefixes.—Ek denotes an action which has just begun or is of short duration.
Ridi, to laugh. *Ek ridi,* to burst out laughing.
Krii, to cry. *Ek-krii,* to exclaim, to cry out.

Dis, denotes separation, dissemination.
Ĵeti, to throw. *Dis-ĵeti,* to throw about.
Semi, to sow. *Dis-semi,* to disseminate.

Suffixes.—Ĉj (mas.), *Nj* (fem.), added to the first few letters of a name denote a term of endearment, an affectionate epithet.
Josefo, Joseph. *Jo-ĉj-o,* Joe, Joey.
Miĥaelo, Michael. *Mil-ĉj-o,* Mike.
Mario, Mary. *Ma-nj-o,* Polly, little Mary.
Pa-ĉj-o, Papa, little (dear) father.
Pa-nj-o, Mamma, darling mother, little mother.

Moŝto is a general title of honor.
Lia reĝa moŝto, His Majesty.
Via princa moŝto, your royal highness.
Via moŝto, your honor, your worship.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EXERCISE X.

Kiam li ekparolis ŝi ekridis. La infano ekploris[1] kiam ŝi ekvidis[2] sian patrinon. Ne disverŝu[3] la lakton[4] sur la tapiŝon.[5] La episkopo[6] disdonos[7] la premiojn baldaŭ, mi esperas.[8] La leteristo ĵus[9] frapis[10] la pordon, eble[11] li havis ion por vi. Sur la tablo mi trovis du pomojn, mi donis unu al li kaj mi manĝis la alian. Mi estas tute senkulpa,[12] via moŝto, mi ne estas la kulpulo.[13] Kien ajn li iras la almozulo[14] sekvas[15] lin. Kiam ajn mia avo[16] alvenas, mi vizitas lin. Kiu ajn sendis tiun leteron mi certe, ne respondos al ĝi. Kion ajn vi faros[17] vi ne venkos[18] lian obstinecon.[19] Li devas fari tion iel.[20] Vi ne devus agi[21] tiel,[22] estas tute malprave.[23] Mi ne povas diri nun kiel la afero okazis.[24] Ĉu vi sanas? La rabistoj atakis[25] nin ĉiel.[26] Neniel[27] mi povos fini tian laboron.

1 to weep. 2 to see. 3 to spill. 4 milk. 5 carpet. 6 bishop. 7 to distribute. 8 to hope. 9 just now. 10 to knock. 11 possibly. 12 innocent. 13 guilty person. 14 beggar. 15 to follow. 16 grandfather. 17 to do. 18 to conquer. 19 obstinacy. 20 somehow, in some way. 21 to act. 22 thus, so, in that way. 23 wrong. 24 to happen. 25 to attack. 26 in every way. 27 nohow, in no way.

Johano, kie estas la leterpapero[1] kaj kovertoj[2]? Ili estas en la tirkesto,[3] sinjoro. Kie estas la inko? Ĝi estas en la inkujo[4] sur la skribtablo.[5] Mil dankojn, nun mi bezonas kelke[6] da poŝtkartoj. Mi povas doni al vi kvin aŭ ses ilustritajn[7] poŝtkartojn, ĉu ili estas sufiĉaj.[8] Nun mi iros al la poŝtoficejo[9] por aĉeti kelke da poŝtmarkoj,[10] sed kie estas la poŝtoficejo[11]? Vi trovos ĝin en la "Strand." Ĝi estas la oka domo preter nia, sed sur la alia[12] flanko[13] de la strato, kontraŭ[14] la nova teatro.[15]

1 note-paper. 2 envelope. 3 drawer. 4 ink-well. 5 writing-table. 6 some, a few. 7 illustrated. 8 sufficient, enough. 9 post-office. 10 postage-stamps. 11 post-office. 12 other. 13 side. 14 opposite. 15 theatre.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMPLETE CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

Teni, to hold. *Esti teninta*, to have held. *Esti tenata*, to be held. *Ke mi tenu*, that I may hold. *Tenu*, hold (Imper.).

(1.) Active Voice.

(*a.*) *Simple Tenses.*

Pres. *Mi tenas*, I hold, do hold, am holding.
Past. *Mi tenis*, I held, did hold, was holding.
Fut. *Mi tenos*, I shall hold.
Cond. *Mi tenus*, I should hold.

(*b.*) *Compound Tenses.*

Perfect. *Mi estas teninta*, I have held.

(Use the simple form: *Mi tenis*, whenever possible.)

Pluperf. *Mi estis teninta*, I had held.
Fut. perf. *Mi estos teninta*, I shall have held.
Cond. perf. *Mi estus teninta*, I should have held.

(*c.*) *Progressive Forms.*

Mi estas (nun) tenanta, I am (now) holding.
Mi estis (tiam) tenanta, I was (then) holding.
Mi estos (baldaŭ) tenanta, I shall be (soon) holding.
(Use the simple forms: *Mi tenas, mi tenis, mi tenos*, whenever possible.)

(2.) Passive Voice.

Pres. *Mi estas tenata*, I am (being) held.
Past. *Mi estis tenata*, I was (being) held.
Fut. *Mi estos tenata*, I shall be (being) held.
Cond. *Mi estus tenata*, I should be (being) held.
Perf. *Mi estas tenita*, I have been held.
Pluperf. *Mi estis tenita*, I had been held.
Fut. perf. *Mi estos tenita*, I shall have been held.
Cond. perf. *Mi estus tenita*, I should have been held.

(3.) Ordering Mood, to express command, desire, permission, etc., *i. e.*, *whenever* the Indicative or the Conditional cannot be used (previously called Imp.-Subj. Strictly speaking, there is *no* Subjunctive in Esperanto):

Li ordonis (*permesis, deziris, petis*, etc.) *ke mi tenu ĝin.*

He ordered (permitted, desired, requested, etc.) me to hold it. (*Eble* and *povi* usually render *may* and *can*.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A SUGGESTION.

As some of those who study these lessons may not have an opportunity of attending an Esperanto class, we would suggest the following simple and practical method (already given in the preface) for obtaining conversational facility in the language. In the exercises many sentences will be found which the student can develop into a series of questions, the answers to which will be found in the sentence itself. The following, which should be learned by heart, will be found useful in asking the questions:—

Ĉu? whether?; *Kiu?* who?; *Kie?* where?; *Kiam?* when?; *Kies?* whose?; *Kial?* why?; *Kio?* what? what thing?; *Kia?* what? what kind of?; *Kiom?* how much? how many?

Example:—La patro legas en la ĝardeno, kaj la patrino skribas sur la balkono, ĉar la vetero estas varma hodiaŭ.

Kiu legas en la ĝardeno?
La patro legas en la ĝardeno.
Ĉu la patro legas aŭ skribas?
La patro legas, li ne skribas.
Kie skribas la patrino?
La patrino skribas sur la balkono.
Ĉu la patrino legas?
Ne, la patrino ne legas, ŝi skribas.
Kie estas la patrino?
La patrino estas sur la balkono.
Kial estas la patro en la ĝardeno?
Ĉar la vetero estas tre varma hodiaŭ.
Ĉu estas la vetero varma aŭ malvarma?
Estas tre malvarme.
Ĉu estis la vetero varma hieraŭ?
Jes, estis varmege hieraŭ. k.t.p.

As one's vocabulary increases, so does the power of forming new sentences increase. In the answers, do not be satisfied with a mere "yes" or "no." If you find any difficulty in giving an answer, you can easily get over this by using the words in the question for your reply.

NOTE.—Those who wish to become members of the REVIEW'S Esperanto Society see advertising pages for membership blank. Those who have already sent in their names have been duly entered.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ESPERANTO.*

PART IV.

If the student has carefully followed the primary lessons in the preceding three numbers of the Review he has received an elementary grounding in the language, and should by now be able to read and speak it with a fair degree of fluency. The subsequent lessons will be in the nature of elucidations of the more difficult points of the language, with accompanying extracts in prose and verse, which the student will do well to read aloud, translate the prose and then render it again into Esperanto. Thus he will always have the model with which to compare his own Esperanto rendering.

The best way of recapitulating the grammar is to read over carefully Dr. Zamenhof's own English version of his grammar, which we present in this number. In effect the grammar covers all points. Our subsequent grammatical lessons will aim simply to illustrate a number of the points by suitable examples in order to fix them permanently in the mind of the student. Now, although the primary lessons have already appeared, the serious student may nevertheless begin his study of Esperanto with this number, for Dr. Zamenhof's grammar is complete in itself, and the prose extracts to follow will give the reader plenty of opportunity to apply the principles.

The grammar is as follows:

* The first, second and third instalments of these lessons appeared in the December 21st, January 4th and January 18th issues.—Ed.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GRAMMAR.

A) THE ALPHABET.

Aa,	**Bb,**	**Cc,**	**Ĉĉ,**	**Dd,**	**Ee,**	**Ff,**
a as in *last*	*b* as in *be*	*ts* as in *wits*	*ch* as in *church*	*d* as in *do*	*a* as in *make*	*f* as in *fly*
Gg,	**Ĝĝ,**	**Hh,**	**Ĥĥ,**	**Ii,**	**Jj,**	**Ĵĵ,**
g as in *gun*	*j* as in *join*	*h* as in *half*	strongly aspirated h, *ch* in *loch* (Scotch)	*i* as in *marine*	*y* as in *yoke*	*z* as in *azure*
Kk,	**Ll,**	**Mm,**	**Nn,**	**Oo,**	**Pp,**	**Rr,**
k as in *key*	*l* as in *line*	*m* as in *make*	*n* as in *now*	*o* as in *note*	*p* as in *pair*	*r* as in *rare*
Ss,	**Ŝŝ,**	**Tt,**	**Uu,**	**Ŭŭ,**	**Vv,**	**Zz.**
s as in *see*	*sh* as in *show*	*t* as in *tea*	*u* as in *bull*	*u* as in *mount* (used in diphthongs)	*v* as in *very*	*z* as in *zeal*

Remark.—If it be found impracticable to print works with the diacritical signs (ˆ, ˘), the letter *h* may be substituted for the sign (ˆ), and the sign (˘) may be altogether omitted.

B) PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. There is no indefinite, and only one definite, article, *la,* for all genders, numbers, and cases.

2. Substantives are formed by adding *o* to the root. For the plural, the letter *j* must be added to the singular. There are two cases: the nominative and the objective (accusative). The root with the added *o* is the nominative, the objective adds an *n* after the *o*. Other cases are formed by prepositions; thus, the possessive (genitive) by *de,* "of"; the dative by *al,* "to," the instrumental (ablative) by *kun,* "with," or other preposition as the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sense demands. E. g. root *patr,* "father"; *la patr'o,* "the father"; *la patr'o'n,* "the father" (objective), *de la patr'o,* "of the father"; *al la patr'o,* "to the father"; *kun la patr'o,* "with the father"; *la patr'o'j,* "the fathers"; *la patr'o'j'n,* "the fathers" (obj.), *por la patr'o'j,* "for the fathers."

3. Adjectives are formed by adding *a* to the root. The numbers and cases are the same as in substantives. The comparative degree is formed by prefixing *pli* (more); the superlative by *plej* (most). The word "than" is rendered by *ol,* e. g. *pli blank'a ol neĝ'o,* "whiter than snow."

4. The cardinal numerals do not change their forms for the different cases. They are:

unu (1), *du* (2), *tri* (3), *kvar* (4), *kvin* (5), *ses* (6), *sep* (7), *ok* (8), *naŭ* (9), *dek* (10), *cent* (100), *mil* (1,000).

The tens and hundreds are formed by simple junction of the numerals, e. g. 533=*kvin'cent tri'dek tri.*

Ordinals are formed by adding the adjectival *a* to the cardinals, e. g. *unu'a,* "first"; *du'a,* "second," etc.

Multiplicatives (as "threefold," "fourfold," etc.) add *obl,* e. g. *tri'obl'a,* "threefold."

Fractionals add *on,* as *du'on'o,* "a half"; *kvar'on'o,* "a quarter." Collective numerals add *op,* as *kvar'op'e,* "four together."

Distributive prefix *po,* e. g., *po kvin,* "five apiece."

Adverbials take *e,* e. g., *unu'e,* "firstly," etc.

5. The personal pronouns are: *mi,* I; *vi,* thou, you; *li,* he; *ŝi,* she; *ĝi,* it; *si,* "self"; *ni,* "we"; *ili,* "they"; *oni,* "one," "people" (French "on").

Possessive pronouns are formed by suffixing to the required personal, the adjectival termination. The declension of the pronouns is identical with that of substantives. E. g. *mi,* "I"; *mi'n,* "me" (obj.); *mi'a,* "my," "mine."

6. The verb does not change its form for numbers or persons, e. g. *mi far'as,* "I do"; *la patr'o far'as,* "the father does"; *ili far'as,* "they do."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Forms of the Verb:

a) The present tense ends in *as*, e. g. *mi far'as*, "I do."

b) The past tense ends in *is*, e. g. *li far'is*, "he did."

c) The future tense ends in *os*, e. g. *ili far'os*, "they will do."

ĉ) The subjunctive mood ends in *us*, e. g. *ŝi far'us*, "she may do."

d) The imperative mood ends in *u*, e. g. *ni far'u*, "let us do."

e) The infinitive mood ends in *i*, e. g. *fari*, "to do."

There are two forms of the participle in the international language, the changeable or adjectival, and the unchangeable or adverbial.

f) The present participle active ends in *ant*, e. g. *far'ant'a*, "he who is doing"; *far'ant'e*, "doing."

g) The past participle active ends in *int*, e. g. *far'int'a*, "he who has done"; *far'int'e*, "having done."

ĝ) The future participle active ends in *ont*, e. g. *far'ont'a*, "he who will do"; *far'ont'e*, "about to do."

h) The present participle passive ends in *at*, e. g. *far'at'e*, "being done."

ĥ) The past participle passive ends in *it*, e. g. *far'it'a*, "that which has been done"; *far'it'e*, "having been done."

i) The future participle passive ends in *ot*, e. g. *far'ot'a*, "that which will be done"; *far'ot'e*, "about to be done."

All forms of the passive are rendered by the respective forms of the verb *est* (to be) and the participle passive of the required verb; the preposition used is *de*, "by." E. g. *ŝi est'as am'at'a de ĉiu'j*, "she is loved by every one."

7. Adverbs are formed by adding *e* to the root. The degrees of comparison are the same as in adjectives, e. g. *mi'a frat'o kant'as pli bon'e ol mi*, "my brother sings better than I."

8. All prepositions govern the nominative case.

C) GENERAL RULES.

9. Every word is to be read exactly as written; there are no silent letters.

10. The accent falls on the last syllable but one (penultimate).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

11. Compound words are formed by the simple junction of roots (the principal word standing last), which are written as a single word, but, in elementary works, separated by a small line (′). Grammatical terminations are considered as independent words. E. g. *vapor′ŝip′o,* "steamboat," is composed of the roots *vapor,* "steam," and *ŝip,* "a boat," with the substantival termination *o.*

12. If there be one negative in a clause, a second is not admissible.

13. In phrases answering the question "where?" (meaning direction), the words take the termination of the objective case; e. g. *kie′n vi ir′as?* "where are you going?"; *dom′o′n,* "home"; *London′o′n,* "to London," etc.

14. Every preposition in the international language has a definite fixed meaning. If it be necessary to employ some preposition, and it is not quite evident from the sense which it should be, the word *je* is used, which has no definite meaning; for example, *ĝoj′i je tio,* "to rejoice *over* it"; *rid′i je tio,* "to laugh *at* it"; *enu′o je la patr′uj′o,* "a longing *for* one's fatherland." In every language different prepositions, sanctioned by usage, are employed in these dubious cases; in the international language, one word, *je,* suffices for all. Instead of *je,* the objective without a preposition may be used, when no confusion is to be feared.

15. The so-called "foreign" words, *i. e.,* words which the greater number of languages have derived from the same source, undergo no change in the international language, beyond conforming to its system of orthography. Such is the rule with regard to primary words; derivatives are better formed (from the primary word) according to the rules of the international grammar, e. g. *teatr′o,* "theatre," but *teatr′a,* "theatrical" (not *teatrical′a*), etc.

16. The *a* of the article, and final *o* of substantives, may be sometimes dropped euphoniæ gratia, e. g. *de l′ mond′o* for *de la mond′o; ŝiller′* for *ŝiller′o;* in such cases an apostrophe should be substituted for the discarded vowel.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

READING EXERCISE.

La Feino.

feino, fairy.
vidvo, widower.
simila, like, similar.
karaktero, character.
vizaĝo, face.
povi, to be able, can.
pensi, to think.
ĉiu, every one.
tio, that.
ambaŭ, both.
fiera, proud.
vivi, to live.
plena, full, complete.
laŭ, according to.
honesta, honest.
krom, except, besides, without.
oni, people, one (indefinite pronoun).

Unu[1] vidvino havis du filinojn. La pli maljuna estis tiel simila al la patrino per sia karaktero kaj vizaĝo, ke ĉiu, kiu ŝin vidis, povis pensi, ke li vidas[2] la patrinon; ili ambaŭ estis tiel malagrablaj kaj tiel fieraj, ke oni ne povis vivi kun ili. La pli juna filino, kiu estas la plena portreto de sia patro laŭ[3] sia boneco kaj honesteco estis, krom tio, unu el la plej belaj knabinoj, kiujn oni[4] povis trovi.

1. **Unu** is used here in the sense of "a certain."
2. In English a past tense would here be required. But logically what one thought was, "I see the mother"; and Esperanto is a logical language.
3. **Laŭ** is used in the same sense as **per** above.
4. **Oni**=The French word **on,** the indefinite pronoun in such phrases as "people say," "they say."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Out of a mass of letters from all over the United States, as well as from Latin America, we print half a dozen to indicate how the REVIEW's Esperanto propaganda is being received:

To the Editor of the North American Review:

SIR,—I have been greatly interested in the REVIEW's articles during the past few months, on Esperanto, and have been brought to see that my former views were the result of ignorance and prejudice.

I have started to learn the language and have already acquired a moderate proficiency. I shall be glad if you will enroll my name as a member of the Esperanto Society you contemplate forming, and I shall be pleased to contribute towards any expenses that may be incurred by your movement.

Yours truly,

GANO DUNN.

AMPERE, N. J., *January 12, 1907.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To the Editor of the North American Review:

SIR,—I noted with pleasure and interest your statement in a recent number of your REVIEW that you intended to have an "Esperanto" department as a regular feature of the periodical. As one of your invisible and generally unknown readers, I desire to record my approbation in the plan, and to express the hope that you bring it to a successful accomplishment.

That there has always been a crying need of such an universal medium of thought exchange no intelligent man can doubt, and that "Esperanto" offers an easy solution of the problem I feel thoroughly convinced, as it seems to offer language brought to its ultimate possible simplicity.

I feel sure that the introduction and maintenance of Esperanto will add to the general interest in the REVIEW, increase its circulation and aid in a great and good cause. Yours truly,

JNO. B. LONGMAN.

CONSTANCIA, CUBA, *January 5, 1907.*

To the Editor of the North American Review:

SIR,—I wish to add my testimony of appreciation for the articles on Esperanto appearing in THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, and likewise for the lessons in the last two issues. It is the first time I have given the language serious attention. I am impressed that the language is a remarkable achievement, and because of its signal merits is destined to achieve great results for international fellowship and world-wide fame and gratitude for its noble-minded author. I desire that you should enroll me as one devoted to its propaganda. I am mastering it as rapidly as possible in order that I may present to a group of earnest young people at Kansas City, my home, the advisability of making it a study. I desire at least to organize a group there when I return, which is soon. Can't you interest some one with wealth to start a prize-contest? If the papers will take it up in a way to interest the young, no doubt the schools would soon receive it. Shall be pleased to cooperate in any way I can. Very truly,

G. E. ETHERTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 14, 1907.*

To the Editor of the North American Review:

SIR,—I am in full accord with the aims and purposes of Esperanto, and so far as I am able to determine with my limited information, I believe this new tongue has all the merit claimed for it by its illustrious founder and its many adherents. I desire to identify myself with the Esperanto Society which you have formed or which you propose to form.

Very truly,

D. H. CHRISTENSEN,
Superintendent Public Schools.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To the Editor of the North American Review:

SIR,—Whenever your Esperanto Society is formed, please enroll me as a member.

The simplicity of the language, and the readiness whereby one of average intelligence and limited linguistic attainments can acquire this new universal speech, is to my mind its great charm and fascination. Many hesitate to begin the study of it for fear of possible difficulties. I have studied Semitic, classical and modern languages and know of the hardships new languages involve. But on acquainting oneself with Esperanto one is amazed at the ease and naturalness of the grammatical formations—the simplicity and naturalness of the vocabulary and the exhilarating consciousness that at every lesson one is mastering the new speech because of the ease with which one speaks, reads and translates the lessons.

I began the study with curiousness, eager to know what an artificial language would be. One outgrows this soon and enters more into the spirit of the founder who saw in it an approach to the Brotherhood of Man.

I thank the REVIEW for having introduced Esperanto to America.

Very truly yours,
JOSEPH LEISER,
Rabbi, Temple Emanuel.

KINGSTON, N. Y., *January 10, 1907.*

To the Editor of the North American Review:

SIR,—Permit me to express to you my very great interest in Esperanto and my appreciation of your articles and editorials concerning the language. I became interested in it during my vacation in August, and have read and studied it much since, so that I feel that I have become fairly proficient in it, lacking as yet chiefly opportunities of hearing and speaking it. I shall be pleased to be enrolled as a member of the Esperanto Society you project in your editorial of January 4th. I am already registered in Warsaw as Esp. No. 15,108, and have about me the nucleus of a local group for affiliation with the general society when organized, in the persons of a weekly class of bright young people. I am myself the busy rector of a large city parish.

Very sincerely yours,
EDWARD HENRY ECKEL,
Rector of Christ Church Parish (Esp. 15,108).

ST. JOSEPH, MO., *January 7, 1907.*

NOTE.—Those who wish to become members of the REVIEW'S Esperanto Society see advertising pages for membership blank. Those who have already sent in their names have been duly entered.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ESPERANTO.*

PART V.

So many students of the primer we published have sent in questions about the pronunciation of Esperanto that it is deemed advisable to discuss this subject somewhat more at length than in the previous lessons.

Most of the questions relate to the final "j." But other letters, and combinations of letters, seem also to cause trouble. The following suggestions are therefore offered:

Aŭ, eŭ, aj, ej, oj, uj, are the six diphthongal combinations in Esperanto. They are not really diphthongs, because, grammatically speaking, a diphthong is made up of two vowels. But "j" and "ŭ" are both consonants. We shall call those syllables simply combinations.

Aŭ is pronounced like *ow* in "cow." Thus, bald'aŭ (*soon*)=bal'dow; ank'aŭ (*also*)=an'kow; hier'aŭ (*yesterday*)=hie'row.

Eŭ is perhaps the most difficult of all these combinations to pronounce. Happily it does not occur very frequently. Its sound, approximately, is that of *ay you* in "may you" and "pay you," spoken quickly. Thus, Eŭropo (*Europe*)=Ay-you-ro'po, the first sounds being pronounced very quickly.

Aj is pronounced like *y e* in "good-bye"; "ai" in "aisle" is another illustration. Thus, ju'naj (*young*)=yu-nai; blu'aj (*blue*)=blu'ai.

Ej is pronounced like *ei* in "vein," or *ai* in "bailiwick." Thus, laborej'o (workshop)=laborei'o, bearing in mind the word "vein," with perhaps a little more insistence on the "i" than ordinarily.

Oj is pronounced like *oy* in "boy," "toy," "joy." Thus, "ho'moj" (men)=ho'moy; virin'oj (women)=virin'oy.

Uj is pronounced like *ui* in "ruin" and "bruin." It offers no difficulties.

The final "j" in the above four combinations is not a syllable by itself, and therefore does not affect the accent. Thus, faj'li (*to file*), faj'ro (*fire*), ju'naj (*young*, adj.) and vi'roj are words of two syllables. But otherwise, where two vowels occur together, each is pronounced

* The first instalment of these lessons appeared in the December 21st issue.—Ed.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

separately. So h-ro'o (*hero*)=hayro-o; trair'i (*to go through*)=trah-eer-ee.

So is another difficult combination to pronounce. It is not easy to illustrate the proper pronunciation of this sound in writing. The best way of learning it is to hear a German or some one proficient in German pronounce the word "Scene," equivalent to our English word "scene." "C" by itself is pronounced like *ts* in the word "wits." Put *s* before that sound of *ts* and you have the proper pronunciation of "sc" in Esperanto. The sound of *sts* in the word "blasts," spoken quickly, is also a fairly approximate illustration. Thus, scias (*know*)=stsias.

Some readers have also sent in questions about the pronunciation of *a* and *e*. These, however, do not require much discussion. *A* is pronounced as in the word "father," and *e* as in "there," "re" (name of the second note in the musical scale), or like *a* in "care." *O* may be spoken as in the word "snow."

Dr. Zamenhof prescribes the following exercises for practice in pronunciation. Attention should be given to the division of the syllables, and the words should be read slowly and distinctly, with care for the accent.

EKZERCO DE LEGADO.

NOTE.—Differentiate carefully between "s" and "z," and between the letters with the supersign and those without it.

Al.	Ba'-lo.	Pat'-ro.	Nu'-bo.	Ce'-lo.	Ci-tro'-no.	Cen'-to.
Ahl.	Bah-lo.	Paht-ro.	Noo-bo.	Tsay-lo.	Tsee-tro-no.	Tsayn-to.

Sen'-to.	Sce'-no.	Sci'-o.	Co'-lo.	Ko'-lo.	O-fi-ci'-ro.	Fa-ci'-la.
Sayn-to.	Stsay-no.	Stsee-o.	Tso-lo.	Ko-lo.	O-fee-tsee-ro.	Fah-tsee-la.

La'-ca.	Pa-cu'-lo.	Ĉar.	Ĉe-mi'-zo.	Ĉi-ka'-no.	Ĉi-e'-lo.
Lah-tsa.	Pa-tsoo-lo.	Chahr.	Chay-mee-zo.	Chee-kah-no.	Chee-ay-lo.

Ĉu.	Fe-li'-ĉa.	Ci'-a.	Ĉi'-a.	Pro-ce'-so.	Sen-ĉe'-sa.
Choo.	Fay-lee-chah.	Tsee-ah.	Chee-ah.	Pro-tsay-so.	Sayn-chay-sa.

Ec.	Eĉ.	Ek.	Da.	Lu'-do.	Den'-to.	Plen'-di.	El.	En.
Ayts.	Aych.	Ayk.	Dah.	Loo-do.	Dayn-to.	Playn-dee.	Ayl.	Ayn.

De.	Te'-ni.	Sen.	Ve'-ro.	Fa'-li.	Fi-de'-la.	Tra-'fi.
Day.	Tay-nee.	Sayn.	Vay-ro.	Fah-lee.	Fee-day-lah.	Trah-fee.

Ga'-lo	Gran'-da.	Gen'-to.	Gip'-so.	Gus'-to.	Le'-gi.	Pa'-go.
Gah-lo.	Grahn-da.	Gayn-to.	Geep-so.	Goos-to.	Lay-gee.	Pah-go.

Pa'-ĝo.	Ĝis.	Ĝus'-ta.	Re'-ĝi.	Ĝar-de'-nc.	Lon'-ga.
Pah-djo.	Djeess.	Djoos-tah.	Ray-djee.	Djahr-day-no.	Lon-gah.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Reg′-no.	Sig′-ni.	Gvar-di′-o.	Lin′-gvo.	Ĝu-a′-do.	Ha′-ro.
Rayg-no.	Seeg-nee.	Gvahr-dee-o.	Leen-gvo.	Djoo-ah-do.	Hah-ro.

Hi-run′-do.	Ha′-ki.	Ne-he′-la.	Pac-ho′-ro.	Ses-ho′-ra.
Hee-roon-do.	Hah-kee.	Nay-hay-lah.	Pahts-ho-ro.	Sayss-ho′-ra.

Bat-hu′-fo.	Ho′-ro.	Ĥo′-ro.	Ko′-ro.	Ĥo-le′-ro.	Ĥe-mi′-o.
Baht-hoo-fo.	Ho-ro.	Kho-ro.	Ko-ro.	Kho-lay-ro.	Khay-mee-o.

I-mi′-ti.	Fi′-lo.	Bir′-do.	Tro′-vi.	Prin-tem′-po.	Min.
Ee-mee-tee.	Fee-lo.	Beer-do.	Tro-vee.	Preen-taym-po.	Meen.

Fo-i′-ro.	Fe-i′-no.	I′-el.	I′-am.	In.	Jam.	Ju.	Jes.
Fo-ee-ro.	Fay-ee-no.	Ee-ayl.	Ee-ahm.	Een.	Yahm.	Yoo.	Yayss.

Ju-ris′-to.	Kra-jo′-no.	Ma-jes′-ta.	Tuj.	Do′-moj.
Yoo-rees-to.	Krah-yo-no.	Mah-yayss-tah.	Tooy (quickly).	Do′-moy.

Ru-i′-no.	Pruj′-no.	Ba-la′-i.	Pa′-laj.	De-i′-no.	Vej′-no.
Roo-ee-no.	Prooy-no.	Bah-lah-ee.	Pah-lai.	Day-ee-no.	Vei-no.

Pe-re′-i.	Mal′-plej.	Jus′-ta.	Ĵus.	Ĵe′-ti.	Ĵa-lu′-za.
Pay-ray-ee.	Mahl-pley.	Yoos-tah.	Zhoos.	Jay-tee.	Zhah-loo-zah.

Ĵur-na′-lo.	Ma′-jo.	Bo-na′-ĵo.	Ka′-po.	Ma-ku′-lo.	Kes-′to.
Joor-nah-lo.	Mah-yo.	Bo-nah-zho.	Kah-po.	Mah-koo-lo.	Kayss-to.

Su-ke′-ro.	Ak′-vo.	Ko-ke′-to.	Li-kvo′-ro.	Pac-ka′-po.
Soo-kay-ro.	Ahk-vo.	Ko-kay-to.	Lee-kvo-ro.	Pahts-kah-po.

La′-vi. Le-vi′-lo. Pa-ro′-li. Mem. Im-pli′-ki. Em-ba-ra′-so. No′-mo. In-di-fe-ren′-ta. In-ter-na-ci′-a. Ol. He-ro′-i. He-ro-i′-no. Foj′-no. Pi′-a. Pal′-pi. Ri-pe′-ti. Ar-ba′-ro. Sa′-ma. Sta′-ri. Si-ge′-lo. Sis-te′-mo. Pe-si′-lo. Pe-zi′-lo. Sen′-ti. So-fis′-mo. Ci-pre′-so. Ŝi. Pa′-ŝo. Sta′-lo. Ves′-to. Veŝ′-to. Dis-ŝi′-ri. Ŝan-ce′-li. Ta-pi′-ŝo. Te-o-ri′-o. Pa-ten′-to. U-ti′-la. Un′-go. Plu′-mo. Tu-mul′-to. Plu. Lu′-i. Ki′-u. Ba-la′-u. Tra-u′-lo. Pe-re′-u. Ne-u′-lo. Fraŭ′-lo. Paŭ-li′-no. Laŭ′-di. Eŭ-ro′-po. Tro-u′-zi. Ho-di′-aŭ. Va′-na. Ver′-so. Sol′-vi. Zor′-gi. Ze-ni′-to. Zo-o-lo-gi′-o. A-ze′-no. Me-zu′-ro. Na′-zo. Tre-zo′-ro. Mez-nok′-to. Zu′-mo. Su′-mo. Zo′-no. So′-no. Pe′-zo. Pe′-co. Pe′-so. Ne-ni′-o. A-di′-aŭ. Fi-zi′-ko. Ge-o-gra-fi′-o. Spi-ri′-to. Lip-ha′-ro. In-dig′-ni. Ne-ni′-el.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Spe-gu'-lo. Spi'-no. Ne'-i. Re'-e. He-ro'-o. Kon-sci'-i. Tra-e-te'-ra. He-ro-e'-to. Lu'-e. Mo'-le. Pa'-le. Tra-i'-re. Pa-si'-e. Me-ti'-o. In-ĝe-ni-e'-ro. In-sek'-to. Re-ser'-vi. Re-zer'-vi.

Citrono. Cento. Sceno. Scio. Balau. Sanceli. Neniel. Embaraso. Zoologio. Reservi. Traire. Hodiaŭ. Disŝiri. Neulo. Majesta. Packapo. Heroino. Pezo. Internacia. Seshora. Cipreso. Stalo. Feino. Plu. Sukero. Gento. Indigni. Sigelo. Krajono. Ruino. Pesilo. Lipharo. Metio. Ĝardeno. Sono. Laŭdi. Pale. Facila. Insekto. Kiu. Zorgi. Ĉikano. Traetera. Sofismo. Domoj. Spino. Majo. Signi. Ec. Bonaĵo. Legi. Iel. Juristo. Ĉielo. Ĥemio.

READING EXERCISE.

La Feino (Daŭrigo).

daŭri, endure, continue.
ordinara, ordinary.
varma, warm.
sama, same.
tempo, time.
teruro, terror.
devi, ought, must.
kuiri, to cook.
labori, to labor, work.
sen, without.
ĉesi, to cease, desist.
inter, among, between.
afero, affair, matter.
feliĉa, happy.
ĉerpi, to draw (*e. g.*, water).
proksima, near.
loko, place.
porti, to carry.
kruĉo, pitcher.

Ĉar ĉiu amas ordinare personon kiu estas simila al li, tial tiu ĉi patrino varmege amis sian pli maljunan filinon, kaj en tiu sama tempo ŝi havis teruran malamon kontraŭ la pli juna. Si devigis[1] ŝin mangi en la kuirejo kaj laboradi[2] senĉese. Inter aliaj aferoj tiu ĉi malfeliĉa infano devis du fojojn en ĉiu tago iri ĉerpi akvon en tre malproksima loko kaj alporti domen[3] plenan grandan kruĉon.

1. The suffix—**ig**—here gives the word the sense of *compel*.
2. **Ad** is the suffix, signifying protracted action.
3. **Domen** is a case of the accusative of direction.

NOTE.—Translations of this exercise, and the one previous, will be printed in the next number.

NOTE.—Those who wish to become members of the REVIEW'S Esperanto Society see advertising pages for membership blank.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ESPERANTO.*

PART VI.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

PERHAPS the most important characteristic of Esperanto is its elasticity. By the addition of a number of suffixes and prefixes to any root under certain fixed rules, words may be built up almost indefinitely. The student has already seen the grammatical terminations and the manner of adding them to the root. For example: *legi*—to read; *leganto*—a reader; etc. In a similar way, the joining of words is equally simple: *Al*—to; *porti*—to carry; *alporti*—to bring. *El*—out of; *ĉerpi*—to draw, to extract; *elĉerpi*—to draw out of; etc.

The prefixes and suffixes, by means of which word-building becomes so easy, should be learned by heart, one or two at a time.

Following are the Prefixes:

MAL, which marks contraries. Ex: *bona*—good, *malbona*—evil; *forta*—strong, *malforta*—weak; *estimi*—to esteem, *malestimi*—to despise; *ĝoji*—to rejoice, *malĝoji*—to grieve; *fermi*—to shut, *malfermi*—to open; *supre*—above, *malsupre*—below; *amo*—love, *malamo*—hatred; *amiko*—friend, *malamiko*—enemy; etc.

BO, which marks relationship by marriage. Ex: *patro*—father, *bopatro*—father-in-law; *frato*—brother, *bofrato*—brother-in-law; *filino*—daughter, *bofilino*—daughter-in-law.

DIS marks disunion or separation. Ex: *semi*—to sow, *dissemi*—to disseminate; *ĵeti*—to throw, *disĵeti*—to scatter, throw here and there; *iri*—to go, *disiri*—to separate, go apart.

EK marks the beginning of an action, or that which is mo-

* The first instalment of these lessons appeared in the December 21st issue.—ED.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mentary. Ex: *kanti*—to sing, *ekkanti*—to begin to sing, to break out singing; *krii*—to cry, *ekkrii*—to cry out; *vidi*—to see, *ekvidi*—to perceive; *dormi*—to sleep, *ekdormi*—to fall asleep.

GE, the two sexes united. Ex: *patro*—father, *gepatroj*—father and mother, parents; *mastro*—master of a house, host, *gemastroj*—host and hostess; *edzo*—husband, *geedzoj*—married pair, husband and wife.

RE means again, anew, back. Ex: *veni*—to come, *reveni*—to come back, to return; *iri*—to go, *reiri*—to go back, to return; *vivigi*—to cause to live, to animate, *revivigi*—to resuscitate, to reanimate.

Following are the Suffixes:

IN, which marks the female sex. Ex: *patro*—father, *patrino*—mother; *frato*—brother, *fratino*—sister; *fiancĉo*—fiancé, *fiancĉino*—fiancée; *viro*—man, *virino*—woman; *sinjoro*—gentleman; *sinjorino*—lady; *fraŭlo*—bachelor, *fraŭlino*—miss; *koko*—cock, *kokino*—hen; *bovo*—bull, *bovino,* cow; etc.

IL, which marks the instrument. Ex: *haki*—to hew, *hakilo*—axe; *kombi*—to comb, *kombilo*—a comb; *kudri*—to sew, *kudrilo*—needle; *tondi*—to shear, to clip, *tondilo*—scissors; *tranĉi*—to cut, *tranĉilo*—knife; *fosi*—to dig, *fosilo*—spade; *levi*—to lift, *levilo*—lever.

AD, which marks duration of the action or of the idea expressed by the root. Ex: *pafo*—a shot, *pafado*—a fusillade, continuous firing; *parolo*—speech, *parolado*—discourse; *iri*—to go, *iradi*—to keep going; *krii*—to cry, *kriadi*—to continue crying, produce a succession of cries.

AĴ, which marks something possessing a certain quality or made of. . . . Ex: *malnova*—old, *malnovaĵo*—an antique, something old; *bela*—beautiful, *belaĵo*—a beautiful thing; *mola*—soft, *molaĵo,* something soft; *pentri*—to paint, *pentraĵo*—a painting; *bona*—good, *bonaĵo*—something good, a good quality, good point, *malbonaĵo*—a bad point, a defect. With the suffix *ec* this idea becomes abstract.

AN, which marks the member, the inhabitant, the partisan of. Ex: *regno*—state, *regnano*—citizen; *vilaĝo*—village, *vilaĝano*—villager; *Bostono*—Boston, *Bostonano*—Bostonian; *kristano*—Christian.

AR, which marks an assemblage, a collection of. Ex: *arbo*—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tree, *arbaro*—forest; *ŝtupo*—step, *ŝtuparo*—staircase; *vorto*—word, *vortaro*—dictionary; *libro*—book, *libraro*—library; *ŝipo*—ship, *ŝiparo*—fleet; *monto*—mountain, *montaro*—range of mountains.

ĈJ after the first two to five letters of a man's name makes of it an affectionate diminutive. Ex: *Johano*—John, *Johanĉjo*—Johnny, *Joĉjo*—Jack; *Aleksandro, Aleĉjo*—Alec; *Petro, Peĉjo*—Pete; etc.

EBL, that which is possible, that which can be. Ex: *kredi*—to believe, *kredebla*—credible, that can be believed; *legi*—to read, *legebla*—legible; *fleksi*—to bend, *fleksebla*—flexible.

EC marks qualities (in the abstract). Ex: *bela*—beautiful, *beleco*—beauty; *juna*—young, *juneco*—youth; *amiko*—friend, *amikeco*—friendship; *viro*—man, *vireco*—manliness, virility; *granda*—great, *grandeco*—greatness, grandeur; *malriĉa*—poor, *malriĉeco*—poverty.

EDZ marks the consort of. Ex: *lavistino*—washerwoman, *lavistinedzo*—washerwoman's husband; *doktoro*—doctor, *doktoredzino*—wife of a doctor; *forĝistedzino*—a smith's wife.

EG, argumentative, marking the highest degree. Ex: *varma*—warm, *varmega*—scorching; *granda*—great, *grandega*—enormous, immense; *pluvo*—rain, *pluvego*—downpour; *pafilo*—gun, *pafilego*—cannon; *bastono*—stick, *bastonego*—club, cudgel.

EJ marks the place specially devoted. . . . Ex: *kuiri*—to cook, *kuirejo*—kitchen; *preĝi*—to pray, *preĝejo*—church; *lerni*—to learn, *lernejo*—school; *malsanulo*—sick person, *malsanulejo*—hospital.

EM marks inclination, proneness to. Ex: *kredi*—to believe, *kredema*—credulous, *kredemo*—credulity; *venĝi*—to avenge, *venĝema*—vindictive; *singardi*—to take care, *singardema*—prudent, *singardemo*—circumspection, prudence; *koleri*—to be angry, *kolerema*—choleric, irascible.

ER marks the unit, one out of a collection. Ex: *mono*—money, *monero*—a coin; *fajro*—fire, *fajrero*—a spark; *sablo*—sand, *sablero*—a grain of sand; *hajlo*—hail, *hajlero*—a hailstone.

ESTR means chief of. Ex: *regno*—state, *regnestro*—chief of the state, president, ruler; *ŝipo*—ship, *ŝipestro*—master of a vessel; *lernejo*—school, *lernejestro*—schoolmaster.

ET, diminutive. Ex: *knabo*—boy, *knabeto*—little boy; *libro*—book, *libreto*—booklet, libretto; *monto*—mountain, *monteto*—hill;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ridi—to laugh, *rideti*—to smile; *dormi*—to sleep, *dormeti*—to slumber; *kanti*—to sing, *kanteti*—to hum a tune.

ID denotes descendant or child of. Ex: *bovo*—bull, *bovido*—calf; *koko*—cock, *kokido*—chicken; *Izraelido*—Israelite; *Napoleonidoj*—descendants of Napoleon.

IG, to cause to be, to make. Ex: *pura*—clean, *purigi*—to cause to be clean, to cleanse, to purify; *scii*—to know, *sciigi*—to inform; *bruli*—to burn, be on fire, *bruligi*—to burn, set on fire; *devi*—must, *devigi*—to necessitate, to compel; *morti*—to die, *mortigi*—to slay; *fianco*—fiancé, *fiancigi*—to betroth; *pli granda*—greater, *pligrandigi*—to enlarge; *for*—forth, away, off. *forigi*—to eject, to put forth, cause to be at a distance; *sen*—without, *senigi*—to cause to be without, to deprive.

IĜ, which means to become, to grow, to turn. Ex: *maljuna*—old, *maljuniĝi*—to grow old; *pala*—pale, *paliĝi*—to turn pale; *fianĉo*—fiancé, *fianĉiĝi*—to become engaged; *edzo*—husband, *edziĝi*—to marry; *fluida*—liquid, *fluidiĝi*—to liquefy; *al*—to, *aliĝi*—to ally one's self to, to join.

IND means worthy of, that which deserves. Ex: *kredo*—belief, *kredinda*—worthy of belief; *laŭdo*—praise, *laŭdinda*—laudable; *memoro*—remembrance, *memorinda*—memorable; *bedaŭro*—regret, *bedaŭrinda*—regrettable, *bedaŭrinde*—unfortunately, in a manner to be regretted.

ING marks the object into which the thing expressed by the root-word is ordinarily introduced or placed. Ex: *kandelo*—candle, *kandelingo*—candlestick; *plumo*—pen, *plumingo*—penholder; *fingro*—finger, *fingringo*—thimble.

IST marks the profession. Ex: *boto*—boot, *botisto*—bootmaker; *kuraci*—to cure, *kuracisto*—physician; *ŝteli*—to steal, *ŝtelisto*—thief; *instrui*—to instruct, *instruisto*—teacher; *maro*—sea, *maristo*—seaman; *komerci*—to trade, *komercisto*—tradesman.

MOŜTO, general title of courtesy. Ex: *reĝo*—king, *via reĝa moŝto*—your majesty; *via moŝto*—your excellency, your highness; etc.

NJ after the first two to five letters of a woman's name makes of it an affectionate diminutive. Ex: *Mario*—Mary, *Manjo*—Mary dear, little Mary; *Emilio, Eminjo, Doroteo, Doronjo, Donjo*, etc.

UJ means that which bears, supports, carries, or contains. Ex: *cigaro*—cigars, *cigarujo*—cigar-case; *mono*—money, *monujo*—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

purse; *sukero*—sugar, *sukerujo*—sugar-basin; *pomo*—apple, *pomujo*—apple-tree; *Turko*—Turk, *Turkujo*—Turkey.

UL marks a being characterized by. Ex: *juno*—youth, *junulo*—young man; *maljuna*—old, *maljunulo*—old man; *malriĉa*—poor, *malriĉulo*—poor man; *timo*—fear, *timulo*—coward; *avara*—greedy, *avarulo*—greedy person.

NOTE.—The foregoing examples are based chiefly on the grammars of Richard H. Geoghegan and Major-General Cox.

With the vocabulary the student already has at his command, sentences should be formed embodying the foregoing examples.

READING EXERCISE.

La Feino (Daŭrigo).

fonto, spring, fountain.
volonte, willingly.
tuj, immediately.
lavi, to wash.
sub, under, below.
teni, to hold, grasp.
trankvila, quiet.
soifi, to be thirsty.
donaci, to make a present.
preni, to take.
formo, form.
ĝentila, polite, kind.
ĉe, at, near.

En unu[1] tago, kiam ŝi estis apud tiu fonto, venis al ŝi malriĉa virino, kiu petis ŝin, ke ŝi donu al ŝi trinki. "Tre volonte, mia bona," diris la bela knabino. Kaj ŝi tuj lavis sian kruĉon kaj ĉerpis akvon en la plej pura loko de la fonto kaj alportis al la virino, ĉiam subtenante la kruĉon por ke la virino povu trinki pli oportune. Kiam la bona virino trankviligis sian[2] soifon, ŝi diris al la knabino: "Vi estas tiel bela, tiel bona kaj tiel honesta, ke mi devas fari al vi donacon" (ĉar tio[3] ĉi estis feino, kiu prenis sur sin la formon de malriĉa vilaĝa virino por vidi, kiel granda estos la ĝentileco de tiu ĉi juna knabino). "Mi faras al vi donacon," daŭrigis la feino, "ke ĉe ĉiu vorto, kiun vi diros, el via buŝo eliros aŭ[4] floro aŭ multekosta[5] ŝtono."

1. **En unu**—upon a certain. . . .
2. **Sian,** because it refers to the subject. Otherwise **ŝian** would be used.
3. **Tio** is used instead of **tiu,** the author apparently regarding the fairy as a *thing.*
4. **Aŭ . . . aŭ**=either . . . or.
5. **Multekosta,** "much-costly"—precious; this illustrates the word-building facility of Esperanto.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Following is the translation of the two instalments of this fairy tale already given in the previous two numbers:

A certain widow had two daughters. The elder was so like the mother in her character and face, that every one who saw her might think that he saw the mother; they were both so disagreeable and proud that one could not live with them. The younger daughter, who was the exact image of her father in goodness and integrity, was, in addition, one of the most beautiful girls one could find

As every one generally loves a person who is like him (self), this mother ardently loved her elder daughter, and at the same time had a terrible hatred against the younger. She compelled her to eat in the kitchen and work incessantly. Among other things, this unhappy child had, twice every day, to go to draw water in a very distant place, and carry home a great full pitcher.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of The North American Review:

SIR,—I am enclosing herewith application for enrollment of Mrs. Crenshaw and myself as members of the REVIEW'S Esperanto Society, which is respectfully submitted.

In this connection permit me to thank you for a most delightfully interesting and instructive entertainment afforded in your lesson in the several numbers of your magazine. Having only recently returned from a rather protracted sojourn away from our own country, what you are feasting your readers upon is quite a revelation to us, in a way.

We find ourselves looking for the next number of the REVIEW with something that reminds us of the old-time impatience with which we waited for the next chapter of the "continued story." Indeed, it gives one almost a weird, uncanny, feeling—this ready-made language; and yet we find it most perfectly well-rounded and complete, apparently—like Athena from the head of Zeus; truly, 'tis wonderful!

Very truly,
W. T. CRENSHAW.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, *February 6th, 1907.*

To the Editor of The North American Review:

SIR,—Last evening my attention was called to the issue of your REVIEW, dated the 4th of this month, by a friend who knew of my interest

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in Esperanto. Please enter my name on the rolls of the general Esperanto Society that you there propose.

I am firm in the belief that the spreading of Esperanto is a movement of great international importance, a long step toward that era of justice and peace among nations which is to many of us the dearest of ideals. In many of the movements that are aiming to that goal we cannot share; in this we can, every one of us. I am, therefore, pleased to know that your REVIEW is to give the cause such material aid, and shall be pleased to bring your plans to the notice of such members of our local society and others as I may find have not already heard of them.

Sincerely yours,

EVERETT B. STACKPOLE.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, *January 31st, 1907.*

To the Editor of The North American Review:

SIR,—Please enroll me as a member of your proposed Esperanto Society. I am deeply interested in the language, and am now engaged in the work of organizing a local group, in which I have the assistance of the Baltimore newspapers.

My attention was directed to the language in October, 1906, and toward the end of that month I began to study it. In three days I was able to write a fairly correct letter to the honorary president of the Philadelphia society; in a week I could read it without much trouble, and after six weeks I felt almost as if the language were my native tongue. When you consider that, as assistant manager of a department store, my time is so much occupied as to prevent any serious amount of study, you can see that the learning of the language should offer no serious difficulty to any similarly occupied business man.

That I am delighted to see the REVIEW enlisted as a champion of the "afero," goes without saying, and the article by Dr. Zamenhof, in your last issue, is something that should win many adherents for the cause.

Wishing you all success, I am, Very truly,

W. S. HAMBURGER.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, *January 6th, 1907.*

To the Editor of The North American Review:

SIR,—I should be pleased to become a member of the general Esperanto Society, and shall use my best efforts in enlisting others in this great movement for the "unbabeling" of mankind. I recognize the fact that it is more than a language—a cause. My heart is in profound sympathy with any movement which has for its object the perfecting of the brotherhood of man. If it were possible for us to fully understand others our differences would readily be dissipated, and I believe that this common

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

language will operate as much as any other cause in welding the bond of peace on earth, good-will toward men.

Very sincerely,

JNO. L. SIMS.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, *February 8th, 1907.*

To the Editor of The North American Review:

SIR,—Please enroll me as a member of your Esperanto Society. I shall begin the study of the universal language at once.

I have been interested in the subject of a universal language for years, and am rejoiced at the prospect of its success. I think you cannot be commended too warmly for the energy with which you are pushing the thing.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD D. BALDWIN,

Secretary Alumni of Whitman College.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON, *January 27th, 1907.*

To the Editor of The North American Review:

SIR,—Enclosed you will find application for membership in the Esperanto Society. I think you have taken up a grand work for humanity. I sincerely hope Dr. Zamenhof's dream of universal peace will some day be realized. A universal language will be a powerful influence in that direction.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD DIXON.

Superintendent of Schools.

ORANGE, MASSACHUSETTS, *January 23rd, 1907.*

NOTE.—Those who wish to become members of the REVIEW'S Esperanto Society, see advertising pages for membership application form.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ESPERANTO.*

PART VII.

THE following exercises, quoted by permission from the grammar of Major-General George Cox, the best text-book on Esperanto published thus far, will give the student practice in the use of the prefixes, which play so important a part in Esperanto:

EXERCISE.

Prefixes DE-, DIS-, FOR-.

(1) Malfeliĉo ofte kunigas la homojn, kaj feliĉo ofte disigas ilin. (2) Mi disŝiris la leteron kaj disĵetis ĝiajn pecetojn en ĉiujn angulojn de la ĉambro. (3) La prefiksoj DE-, DIS-, kaj FOR- ĉiuj montras ian forigon aŭ disigon, ekzemple:—Kiam ni disbatis la muron kaj disĵetis la fortikaĵeton, tiam la malamikoj deĵetis la armilojn kaj forkuris. (4) La infano disverŝis la inkujon sur mian naztukon. (5) Li estas forkurinto, tial ke li ne revenis al sia regimento je la templimo de sia forpermeso. (6) Li demetis la ĉapelon, kiam li eniris (en) la ĉambron. (7) Kelkaj patrinoj debrustigas siajn infanetojn pli frue ol aliaj. (8) Li dissemis la sablon sur la plankon. (9) La servistino senordigis (dismetis) miajn librojn tiamaniere, ke mi ne povis trovi tiun, kiun mi bezonis.

Translation.

(1) Misfortune often unites men, and happiness often separates them. (2) I tore up the letter and threw away its fragments into all corners of the room. (3) The prefixes DE-, DIS-, and FOR- all denote some sort of abstraction or separation, for example:—When we beat down the wall

* The first instalment of these lessons appeared in the December 21st issue.—ED.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and demolished the fort, then the enemy threw down their (the) weapons and fled (ran away). (4) The child upset (spilled) the inkstand over my handkerchief. (5) He is a deserter (a runaway), for he did not return to his regiment at the expiration of his leave of absence (permission to be away). (6) He took off his (the) hat when he entered the room. (7) Some mothers wean (take from the breast) their infants earlier than others. (8) He scattered the sand on the floor. (9) The maid-servant disarranged my books, so that I could not find the one (that which) I wanted.

EXERCISE.

Prefixes EK- and RE-.

(1) Li donis al mi monon, sed mi ĝin tuj redonis al li. (2) Mi foriras, sed atendu min, ĉar mi baldaŭ revenos. (3) La suno rebrilas en la klara akvo de la rivero. (4) Li venos al mi morgaŭ. por ke mi redonu al li la librojn. (5) Ŝi ekridis, kaj tiam retiris de mi la seĝon. (6) Tuj kiam mi ekkantis, la infaneto ekdormis, kaj post kiam mi estis ĝin redoninta al ĝia patrino, mi revenis domen. (7) Mi ne povas akcepti vian amindan inviton, ĉar ia malsaneto min retenas en mia ĉambro. (8) Spegulo reĵetas la radiojn de lumo, tuj kiam ili ekfalas sur ĝin. (9) Mi eksaltis de surprizo, kiam la pilko subite resaltis de la muro. (10) Kiam Johano reprenis la libron, kiun mi redonis al li, li diris ke ĝi estas malpura, sed mi respondis, ke ĝi ne estis bonstate tiam, kiam mi ĝin ricevis.

Translation.

(1) He gave money to me, but I immediately gave it back to him. (2) I am going out, but await me, for I shall soon return (come back). (3) The sun is reflected in the clear water of the river. (4) He will come to me to-morrow, in order that I may return him the books. (5) She began to laugh, and then withdrew from me the chair. (6) Directly (immediately when) I began to sing the baby fell asleep, and after (when) I had returned it to its mother, I returned home. (7) I cannot accept your kind invitation, because (an, some kind of) indisposition is keeping me (is retaining me) to (in) my room. (8) A mirror throws back the rays of light directly they begin to fall upon it. (9) I started with surprise when the ball suddenly bounded back from the wall. (10) When John retook the book which I returned to him, he said that it was (is) dirty, but I replied that it was not in a good state (then) when I received it.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EXERCISE.

Prefixes MAL-, NE-, SEN-.

(1) Mia frato ne estas granda, sed li ne estas ankaŭ malgranda; li estas de meza kresko. (2) Li estas tiel dika, ke li ne povas trairi tra nia mallarĝa pordo. (3) Haro estas tre maldika. (4) La nokto estis tiel malluma, ke ni nenion povis vidi eĉ antaŭ nia nazo. (5) Tiu ĉi malfreŝa pano estas malmola, kiel ŝtono. (6) Malbonaj infanoj amas turmenti bestojn. (7) Li sentis sin tiel malfeliĉa, ke li malbenis la tagon en kiu li estis naskita. (8) Mi forte malestimas tiun ĉi malnoblan homon. (9) La fenestro longe estis nefermita; mi ĝin fermis, sed mia frato tuj ĝin denove malfermis. (10) Rekta vojo estas pli mallonga, ol kurba. (11) La tablo staras malrekte kaj kredeble baldaŭ renversiĝos. (12) Li staras supre sur la monto kaj rigardas malsupren sur la kampon. (13) Malamiko venis en nian landon. (14) Oni tiel malhelpis al mi, ke mi malbonigis mian tutan laboron. (15) Lia filo mortis kaj estas nun malviva. (16) La korpo estas morta, la animo estas senmorta. (17) La fremdulo sidiĝis neinvitite, kaj tuj ekparolis tute senceremonie. (18) Mi povis nur malregule sendi mian filon en lernejon, tial la lernejestro ĉiam plendadis pri lia neakurateco, neatenteco, kaj neordinara nekapableco. (19) La vitro estas facilrompa, kaj estas neeble ĝin fervoje sendi senriske (aŭ, sen risko). (20) Tiu ĉi objekto estas senutila, sed ĝi ne estas malutila. (21) Neniu estas senmakula. (22) Li estas tre nemodesta, kaj lia tromemfido estas senlima, sed li ne estas malmodesta.

Translation.

(1) My brother is not tall (large), but he is not either (also) short (small); he is of medium growth. (2) He is so stout (thick) that he cannot go through our narrow door. (3) A hair is very thin. (4) The night was so dark that we could see nothing even before our nose. (5) This stale bread is hard as a stone. (6) Bad children love to torment animals. (7) He felt himself so unhappy that he cursed the day in which he was born. (8) I strongly despise this vile (ignoble) person. (9) The window had long been unclosed; I closed it, but my brother immediately opened it again. (10) A direct way is shorter than a curved one. (11) The table stands aslant, and probably (credibly) will soon upset. (12) He stands above upon the mountain and looks down below on the field. (13) An enemy came into our country. (14) They so hindered me that I spoiled my whole work. (15) The son died, and is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

now dead. (16) The body is mortal (of death); the soul is immortal (without death). (17) The stranger sat down uninvited, and at once began to speak without ceremony. (18) I could only irregularly send my son to (in) school, therefore the head master (schoolmaster) was always complaining of (concerning) his unpunctuality, inattention, and unusual incapacity. (19) Glass is fragile, and it is impossible to send it by rail without risk. (20) This article is useless, but it is not harmful. (21) No one is immaculate. (22) He is very consequential, and his self-conceit is unbounded, but he is not presumptuous.

READING EXERCISE.

La Feino (Daŭrigo).

insulti, insult, scold.
frue, early.
longa, long
salti, to leap, jump.
perlo, pearl.
diamanto, diamond.
miri, to wonder.
ŝajni, to seem.
nomi, to call, name.
naiva, naïve, innocent.
okazi, to happen.
dum, while.
sendi, to send.
kapabla, capable.

Kiam tiu ĉi bela knabino venis domen,[1] ŝia[2] patrino insultis ŝin, kial ŝi revenis tiel malfrue de la fonto. "Pardonu al mi, patrino," diris la malfeliĉa knabino; "ke mi restis tiel longe." Kaj kiam ŝi parolis tiujn ĉi vortojn, elsaltis[3] el ŝia buŝo tri rozoj, tri perloj, kaj tri grandaj diamantoj. "Kion mi vidas!" diris ŝia patrino kun grandega[4] miro. "Ŝajnas al mi, ke el ŝia buŝo elsaltas perloj kaj diamantoj! De kio tio ĉi venas mia filino?" (Tio ĉi estis la unua fojo, ke ŝi nomis ŝin sia filino.) La malfeliĉa infano rakontis al ŝi naive ĉion; kio okazis al ŝi, kaj dum ŝi parolis, elfalis el ŝia buŝo multego da diamantoj. "Se estas tiel," diris la patrino, "mi devas tien sendi mian filinon. Marinjo, rigardu, kio eliras el la buŝo de via fratino, kiam ŝi parolas, ĉu ne estus al vi agrable havi tian saman kapablon? Vi devas nur iri al la fonto ĉerpi akvon, kaj kiam malriĉa virino petos[5] de vi trinki, vi donos ĝin al ŝi ĝentile."

1. **Domen**—a common example of the "accusative of direction."
2. **Ŝia**—because it qualifies **patrino,** the subject.
3. The repetition of **el** should be noted.
4. The student should not fall into the habit of using too often the suffix **eg.**
5. We would use the present instead of the future.

NOTE.—Those who wish to become members of the REVIEW'S Esperanto Society, see advertising pages for membership application form.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ESPERANTO.*

PART VIII.

Two important suffixes in Esperanto are **ig** and **iĝ**. The first is *active*, the second *reflexive*. The suffix **ig** causes something to be done: **bruli**, *to burn;* **bruligi**, *to cause to burn;* **morti**, *to die;* **mortigi**, *to kill.*

The suffix **iĝ**, on the other hand, really means *to become.* Thus, **ruĝiĝi**, *to blush;* **paliĝi**, *to turn pale;* **mortiĝi**, *to be killed.*

Following is Dr. Zamenhof's exercise for illustrating the use of these suffixes:

Vocabulary.

koto, dirt, mud.	*relo,* rail.
broso, brush.	*rado,* wheel.
ruĝa, red.	*pendi,* to hang.
honti, to be ashamed.	*ĉapo,* cap.
solena, solemn.	*vento,* wind.
infekti, to infect.	*blovi,* to blow.
scii, to know.	*kapo,* head.
printempo, spring-time.	*branĉo,* branch.

En la kota vetero mia vesto forte malpuriĝis; tial mi prenis broson kaj purigis la veston. Li paliĝis de timo kaj poste li ruĝiĝis de honto. Li fianĉiĝis kun fraŭlino Berto; post tri monatoj estos la edziĝo; la edziĝa soleno estos en la nova preĝejo, kaj la edziĝa festo estos en la domo de liaj estontaj bogepatroj. Tiu ĉi maljunulo tute malsaĝiĝis kaj infaniĝis. Post infekta malsano oni ofte bruligas la vestojn de la malsanulo. Forigu vian fraton, ĉar li malhelpas al ni. Mi sciigas, ke de nun la ŝuldoj de mia filo ne estos pagataj de mi. Ŝi edziniĝis kun sia kuzo, kvankam ŝiaj gepatroj volis ŝin edzinigi kun alia persono.

* The first instalment of these lessons appeared in the December 21st issue.—ED.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

En la printempo la glacio kaj la neĝo fluidiĝas. Venigu la kuraciston, ĉar mi estas malsana. Li venigis al si el Berlino multajn librojn. Mia onklo ne mortis per natura morto, sed li tamen ne mortigis sin mem, kaj ankaŭ estis mortigita de neniu; unu tagon, promenante apud la reloj de fervojo, li falis sub la radojn de veturanta vagonaro kaj mortiĝis. Mi ne pendigis mian ĉapon sur tiu ĉi arbeto; sed la vento forblovis de mia kapo la ĉapon, kaj ĝi flugante, pendiĝis sur la branĉoj de la arbeto. Sidigu vin (aŭ sidiĝu), sinjoro! La junulo aliĝis al nia militistaro kaj kuraĝe batalis kune kun ni kontraŭ niaj malamikoj.

Translation.

In the muddy weather my coat became very dirty: I, therefore, took a brush and cleaned the coat. He became pale with fear, and afterwards he blushed with shame. He has become engaged to Miss Bertha: three months hence will be the wedding: the marriage ceremony will be in the new church, and the wedding festival will be in the house of his future parents-in-law. This old man has become quite foolish and childish. After an infectious illness one often burns the clothes of the invalid. Send your brother away, as he hinders us. I notify that from now the debts of my son will not be paid by me. She married her cousin, although her parents wished to marry her to another person. In spring-time the ice and the snow melt. Fetch the doctor, as I am ill. He procured for himself many books from Berlin. My uncle did not die (by) a natural death, but, nevertheless, he did not kill himself, nor was he killed by any one; one day, while walking near the railway lines, he fell under the wheels of a moving train and was killed. I did not hang my hat upon this shrub; but the wind blew the cap from my head, and, flying, it hung itself on the branches of the shrub. Be seated, sir! The youth joined our army, and bravely fought together with us against our enemies.

READING EXERCISE.

La Feino—(Daŭrigo).

Vocabulary.

murmuri, to murmur, grumble.
vazo, vase.
argento, silver (metal).
apenaŭ, scarcely, hardly.
princo, prince.
certa, certain, sure.
speciala, special.
opinio, opinion.
koleri, to be angry.
servi, to serve, to oblige.
serpento, serpent, snake.
rano, frog.

"Estus tre bele," respondis la filino malĝentile, "ke mi iru[1] al la fonto!" "Mi volas ke vi tien iru[1]," diris la patrino, "kaj iru tuj!" La filino iris, sed ĉiam murmurante.[2] Ŝi prenis la

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

plej belan arĝentan vazon, kiu estis en la loĝejo. Apenaŭ ŝi venis al la fonto,[3] ŝi vidis unu sinjorinon, tre riĉe vestitan, kiu eliris el la arbaro kaj petis de ŝi trinki (tio ĉi estis tiu sama feino, kiu prenis sur sin la formon kaj la vestojn de princino), por vidi, kiel granda estos la malboneco de tiu ĉi knabino. "Ĉu mi venis tien ĉi," diris al ŝi la malĝentila kaj fiera knabino, "por doni al vi trinki? Certe, mi alportis arĝentan vazon speciale por tio, por doni trinki al tiu ĉi sinjorino! Mia opinio estas: prenu mem akvon, se vi volas trinki." "Vi tute ne estas ĝentila," diris la feino sen kolero. "Bone, ĉar vi estas tiel servema, mi faras al vi donacon, ke ĉe ĉiu vorto, kiun vi parolos, eliros el via buŝo aŭ serpento aŭ rano."

1. Used after **volas.**
2. Note Adverbial form.
3. Note the omission of a word corresponding to our *when.*

Translation of Reading Exercises in the two preceding numbers.

One day when she was beside that spring, [there] came to her a poor woman, who begged her to give her to drink. "Very willingly, my good woman," said the beautiful girl. And she immediately washed her pitcher and drew water in the cleanest part of the spring, and carried [it] to the woman, (always) supporting the pitcher so that the woman could drink more conveniently. When the good woman had quenched her thirst, she said to the girl: "You are so beautiful, so good, and so honest, that I must make you a present" (for this was a fairy who had taken on herself the shape of a poor village woman to see how great would be the courtesy of this young girl). "I make you a present," continued the fairy, "that with every word that you (shall) say, from your mouth shall issue either a flower or a precious stone."

"When this beautiful girl came home, her mother asked her roughly why she returned so late from the spring. "Forgive me, mother," said the unhappy child, "for staying so long." And when she had spoken these words, [there] leapt out of her mouth three roses, three pearls, and three large diamonds. "What do I see?" said her mother with [the] greatest amazement. "It seems to me that from her mouth leap out pearls and diamonds! Whence (from what) comes this thing, my daughter." (This was the first time that she called her her daughter.) The unhappy child told her naïvely all that (had) happened to her, and while she spoke (there) fell out of her mouth a large number of diamonds. "If it be so," said her (the) mother, "I must send my daughter there. Molly, look what comes out of the mouth of your sister when she speaks: would you not like to have the same kind of power? You need only go to the spring to draw water, and when a poor woman asks (to) drink of you, you will give it to her politely."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LA PREDIKANTO.

(Libro el la Biblio.)

Ĉapitro I.

Vortoj de la Predikanto, filo de Davido, reĝo en Jeruzalemo. Vantaĵo de vantaĵoj, diris la Predikanto, vantaĵo de vantaĵoj, ĉio estas vantaĵo. Kian profiton havas la homo de ĉiuj siaj laboroj, pri kiuj li penas sub la suno? Generacio foriras kaj generacio venas, kaj la tero restas eterne. Leviĝas la suno kaj subiras la suno, kaj al sia loko ĝi rapidas, kaj tie ĝi leviĝas. Iras al sudo kaj reiras al nordo, turniĝas, turniĝas en sia irado la vento, kaj al siaj rondoj revenas la vento. Ĉiuj riveroj iras al la maro, sed la maro ne pleniĝas; al la loko, al kiu la riveroj alfluas, ili alfluas ĉiam denove. Ĉiuj vortoj estas malfortaj, ne povas homo ĉion eldiri; ne satiĝas la okulo de vidado kaj ne pleniĝas la orelo de aŭdado. Kio estis, tio estos, kaj kio estis farata, tio estos farata, kaj ekzistas nenio nova sub la suno. Ekzistas io, pri kio oni diras: "Vidu, tio ĉi estas nova"; sed ĝi estis jam en la eterna tempo, kiu estis antaŭ ni. Ne restis memoro pri la antaŭuloj; kaj ankaŭ pri la posteuloj, kiuj estos, ne restos memoro ĉe tiuj, kiuj estos poste. Mi, Predikanto, estis reĝo super Izraelo en Jeruzalemo. Kaj mi decidis en mia koro, esplori kaj ekzameni per la saĝo ĉion, kio fariĝas sub la ĉielo: tiun ĉi malfacilan okupon Dio donis al la homidoj, por ke ili sin turmentu per ĝi. Mi vidis ĉiujn aferojn, kiuj fariĝas sub la suno, kaj jen, ĉio estas vantaĵo kaj aranĝoj ventaj. Kurbigitan oni ne povas rerektigi, kaj mankantan oni ne povas kalkuli. Mi parolis kun mia koro tiele: jen mi kreskigis kaj multigis en mi sciencon pli ol ĉiuj, kiuj estis antaŭ mi en Jeruzalemo, kaj mia koro penetris multon da saĝo kaj scio. Sed kiam mi dediĉis mian koron, por ekkoni la saĝecon kaj ekkoni la malsaĝecon kaj sensencecon, mi eksciis, ke ankaŭ tio ĉi estas entrepreno venta. Ĉar ĉe multe da saĝeco estas multe da koleremeco, kaj, kiu plimultigas siajn sciojn, plimultigas siajn dolorojn.

El la originalo tradukis,

Lazaro Ludoviko Zamenhof.

El La Revuo.

The first chapter of Ecclesiastes quoted above from "*La Revuo*" is an admirable translation. Students should compare it with the English version.

Note.—Those who wish to become members of the Review's Esperanto Society, see advertising pages for membership application form.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ESPERANTO.*

PART IX.

READING EXERCISE.

La Feino (Daŭrigo).

Vocabulary.

rimarki, to remark, notice.
krii, to cry, call.
nu, well! now!
kulpa, blamable, culpable.
kaŝi, to hide.
reĝo, king.
ĉasi, to hunt.
demandi, to ask.
sola, alone.
konsideri, to consider.
pro, on account of, for the sake of.
ho ve! alas!
kelke (da), some.
inda, worthy, valuable.
doto, dowry.
palaco, palace.
propra, own.
baldaŭ, soon.
angulo, corner, angle.
aventuro, adventure.
akcepti, accept, receive as a guest.

Apenaŭ ŝia patrino ŝin remarkis, ŝi kriis al ŝi, "Nu, mia filino?" "Jes, patrino," respondis al ŝi la malĝentilulino[1] elĵetante unu serpenton kaj ranon. "Ho, ĉielo!" ekkriis la patrino, "kion mi vidas? Ŝia fratino en ĉio estas kulpa; mi pagos al si por tio ĉi!" Kaj ŝi tuj kuris bati ŝin. La malfeliĉa infano forkuris kaj kaŝis sin en la plej proksima arbaro. La filo de la reĝo, kiu revenis de ĉaso, ŝin renkontis; kaj vidante, ke ŝi estas tiel bela, li demandis ŝin, kion ŝi faras tie ĉi tute sola kaj pro kio ŝi ploras. "Ho ve! sinjoro, mia patrino forpelis min el la domo."

La reĝido kiu vidis, ke el ŝia buŝo eliris kelke da perloj kaj kelke da diamantoj, petis ŝin, ke ŝi diru al li de kie tio ĉi venas. Ŝi rakontis al li sian tutan aventuron. La reĝido konsideris,

* The first instalment of these lessons appeared in the December 21st issue.—ED.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ke tia kapablo havas pli grandan indon ol ĉio, kion oni povus doni dote[2] al alia fraŭlino, forkondukis ŝin al la palaco de sia patro, la reĝo, kie li edziĝis je[3] ŝi. Sed pri ŝia fratino ni povas diri, ke ŝi fariĝis tiel malaminda, ke ŝia propra patrino ŝin forpelis de si; kaj la malfeliĉa knabino, multe kurinte kaj trovinte neniun, kiu volus ŝin akcepti, baldaŭ mortis en angulo de arbaro.

1. **Malĝentilulino**=impolite person (fem.).
2. Note adverbial use of the noun.
3. **Kun** is commonly used, but **je** is of course proper.

Translation of the previous and the last parts of the story.

"It would be very fine," replied the daughter, rudely, "for me to (that I should) go to the spring." "I wish you to go there," said her (the) mother, "and go at once!" The daughter went, but grumbling all the time. She took the most beautiful silver vase that was in the house. Scarcely [had] she come to the spring (when) she saw a certain lady, very richly dressed, who emerged from the forest and begged of her to drink (this was the same fairy, who had taken on herself the shape and dress of a princess, to see how great would (will) be the badness of this girl). "Did I come hither," said to her the rude and proud girl, "to give you (to) drink? Certainly, I brought a silver vase specially (for that), to give (to) drink to this lady! My opinion is, take water yourself if you wish to drink." "You are not at all polite," said the fairy without anger. "Well, as you are so obliging, I make you a present, that with every word that you (shall) say, from your mouth shall issue either a snake or a frog."

Scarcely [had] her mother noticed her [when] she called to her, "Well, my daughter?" "Yes, mother," replied the girl, ejecting a snake and a frog. "Oh, heavens!" exclaimed the mother. "What do I see? Her sister is to blame for everything; I will pay her for this!" And she ran at once to beat her. The unhappy child ran away and hid herself in the nearest forest. The king's son, who was returning from the chase, met her; and observing that she was (is) so beautiful, he asked her what she is doing here, quite alone, and for what reason she is crying. "Alas! sir, my mother drove me out of the house."

The Prince, who noticed that from her mouth issued (some) pearls and diamonds, asked her to tell him whence this came (comes). She told him her whole adventure. The Prince considered that such a capacity had (has) greater value than all which one could give as a dowry to another maiden, [and] led her forth to the palace of his father, the king, where he married her. But concerning her sister, we may say that she became so hateful that her own mother drove her away from her; and the unhappy girl, having wandered about a long

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

time (much), and having found no one who would receive her, soon died in a corner of a forest.

LA ESPERO.

En la mondon venis nova sento,
Tra la mondo iras forta voko;
Per flugiloj de facila vento
Nun de loko flugu ĝi al loko.

Ne al glavo sangon soifanta
Ĝi la homan tiras familion:
Al la mond' eterne militanta
Ĝi promesas sanktan harmonion.

Sub la sankta signo de l' espero
Kolektiĝas pacaj batalantoj,
Kaj rapide kreskas la afero
Per laboro de la esperantoj.

Forte staras muroj de miljaroj
Inter la popoloj dividitaj;
Sed dissaltos la obstinaj baroj,
Per la sankta amo disbatitaj.

Sur neŭtrala lingva fundamento,
Komprenate unu la alian,
La popoloj faros en konsento
Unu grandan rondon familian.

Nia diligenta kolegaro
En laboro paca ne laciĝos,
Ĝis la bela sonĝo de l' homaro
Por eterna ben' efektiviĝos.

L. ZAMENHOF.

El Krestomatio.

LA REĜO KAJ LIA SERVISTO.

(El la kolekto da Tataraj rakontoj, prezentita de profesoro Katanov en la Arĥivoj de la Universitato de Kazan.)

Reĝo sidis je sia tablo kaj atendis la alporton de manĝaĵoj. Sed unu el la servistoj, kiu estis tre timema, faletis, kaj kelkaj

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gutoj de la buljono ŝprucis sur la veston de la reĝo. La reĝo koleris kaj ordonis senkapigi la mallertulon. La malfeliĉulo pensis: "Mi estas filo de la morto, mia savo estas neebla!" kaj li prenis la buljonujon kaj elverŝis ĝian enhavon sur la reĝon. Tiu ĉi miregis kaj ekkriis: "Ho, junulo, ĉu vi estas posedata de frenezo? Kion vi faris?" La servisto diris: "Mia reĝo, mi ne freneziĝis, miaj pensoj estas en ordo. Mi kuraĝis fari tion ĉi por danki vin pro via boneco al mi. Nun la homoj ne diros pri vi: la reĝo ekzekutigis malfeliĉulon pro ia bagatelo; ili laŭdos vin kaj diros: la reĝo estas tute prava kaj neriproĉinda, ĉar la servisto montris teruregan kaj nepardonindan arogantecon." La reĝo profundiĝis en pensojn kaj diris: "Ho, junulo, malbone aganta kaj bone vin senkulpiganta, mi pardonas vian abomenan faron pro via lertega klarigo." Kaj la reĝo faris al li bonan donacon.

El la lingvo rusa trad. A. KOFMAN.

El Esperantaj Prozaĵoj.

NOTE.—Those who wish to become members of the REVIEW'S Esperanto Society will kindly make application to the REVIEW.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED